The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866.

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A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Having examined the model of your COTTON PRESS, I am favorably impressed with the design as combining great power with the most simple combination of parts, so that there is the least chance for delay caused by breakdowns. Also the mode of applying the power to produce the graduated effect by means of the worm wheel and screw, is a combination of great simplicy and fine mechanical arrangement to produce the result, with the least expenditure of power. Hoping you will have success with it, I remain, yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES,
Constructing Engineer and Superintendent.

PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the gentleman of the "Novelty Iron Works" as regards the simplicity, strength and power of your Cotton Press.

Respectfully yours,
A. & F. BROWN & CO.,
Proprietors.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.,
19th Sept., 1866.

We have seen Mr. Baldwin's New Patent Press. We consider it one of the best arranged machines for the purpose, and have little doubt that it will take a leading position in machinery for pressing Cotton and other materials.

Respectfully yours,
J. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer.
PETER B. LAWSON, Manager.

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A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have examined your Champion Press, and have no hesitation in saying that it is of great power, combined with a simplicity of construction unequaled by any machine of its class. The power is without limitation, being capable of exerting, by the arrangement of its parts, to any extent that may be required. Respectfully,

MIERS CORYELL,
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A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combinations. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

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M. M. WHITE & CO.,
Proprietors.

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the kind that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and also to your benefit. Respectfully,

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Arrival of the City of Paris at this Port.

Louis Napoleon's Circular on the State of Europe.

The Policy of France with Regard to Other Nations.

Significance of the Changes Produced by the War.

The New Principle that is to Govern Europe.

The Emperor's Justification of His Foreign Policy.

The Question of Guns vs. Iron-Clads Again.

Interesting Experiments at Shoeburyness.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

There is no general news of importance to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Cotton market is active, and prices have advanced a quarter of a penny. The sales to-day were 30,000 bales. Middling Upland is quoted at 15d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

BREADSTUFFS are easier. CORN, 29s. 6d. for Western mixed.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols for Money, 89¼.

American Securities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The following are the quotations of American Securities: Eries, 51½; Illinois Central, 78¼; United States Five-twenties, 71¼.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The City of Paris at This Port.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th, arrived here yesterday morning.

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL CIRCULAR.

Louis Napoleon Defines the Position of France Toward the Rest of Europe—Imperial Views on European Politics in General.

The following is the text of the circular dispatch addressed by the French Government to its reprentatives in foreign countries:

PARIS, Sept. 16.

SIR: The Emperor's Government cannot any longer defer the expression of its views concerning the events which have just been accomplished in Germany. M. DE MOUSTIER being necessarily absent for some time longer, His Majesty has directed me to explain to his diplomatic agents the motives which actuate his policy. The war which broke out in Central and Southern Europe has destroyed the Germanic Confederation, and has definitively established Italian nationality. Prussia, whose limits have been extended by victory, is predominant on the right bank of the Main. Austria has lost Venetia, and she is separated from Germany. In presence of these considerable changes all States must be alive to a feeling of responsibility; they ask themselves what is the effect of the recently-concluded peace—what will be its influence upon European order, and upon the international position of each Power?

Public opinion in France has been excited. It wavers doubtfully between the joy of seeing the Treaties of 1815 destroyed, and a fear lest the power of Prussia should assume excessive proportions—between a desire for the preservation of peace and the hope of obtaining by war a territorial extension. It rejoices at the complete enfranchisement of Italy, but wishes to be reassured in respect of dangers which might menace the Holy Father. The perplexities that disturb men's minds, and which also have their effects abroad, impose upon the Government the duty of stating clearly the light in which it regards the subject.

France ought never to have an equivocal policy. If she be affected in her interests or in her strength by the important changes which are taking place in Germany, she ought to declare it frankly, and should take the measures which may be necessary for insuring her security. If she loses nothing by the pending transformations, she ought to state the fact sincerely and to resist exaggerated apprehensions and ardent views which, by provoking international jealousies, might divert her from the course which she should pursue. In order to dissipate uncertainties and to establish facts it is necessary to look at what has happened and what is likely to happen in all their bearings. What do we find in the past? After 1815 the Holy Alliance united against France all the peoples from the Ural to the Rhine. The Germanic Confederation comprised with Prussia and Austria eighty millions of people; it extended from Luxemburg to Trieste, from the Baltic to Trent, and surrounded us with an iron girdle supported by five Federal fortresses; our strategical position was restricted by the most skillful territorial combinations. The slightest difficulty that might occur between us and Holland, or with Prussia on the Moselle, with Germany on the Rhine, with Austria in the Tyrol or the Friuli, brought against us the combined forces of the entire Confederation. Austrian Germany, invincible upon the Adige, could advance at a fitting moment to the Alps. Prussian Germany had an advanced guard upon the Rhine in the minor States, incessantly agitated by desires for political transformations, and disposed to regard France as the enemy of their existence and of their aspirations.

If we except Spain, we had no possibility of forming an alliance on the Continent. Italy was parceled out and impotent; she was not to be counted as a nation. Prussia was neither sufficiently compact nor sufficiently independent to detach herself from traditions. Austria was too much engaged in preserving her possessions in Italy to be able to effect an intimate understanding with us.

Doubtless, the long prevalence of peace has caused the dangers of these territorial organizations and alliances to be forgotten, for they appear to be formidable only at the time when war is about to break out; but this precarious security France has sometimes obtained at the price of foregoing her position (*rôle*) in the world. It is incontestable that during nearly 40 years she has found raised against her the coalition of the three Northern Courts, united by the recollections of common defeats and victories, by similar principles of government, by solemn treaties, and by sentiments of distrust toward our liberal and civilizing action. If now we examine the future of transformed Europe, what guarantees does it offer to France and to the peace of the world? The coalition of the three Northern Courts is broken up. The new principle that governs Europe is freedom of alliances. All the great Powers are restored to the plentitude of their independence to the proper development of their destinies. Prussia enlarged, free henceforth in all solidarity, assures the independence of Germany. France should take no umbrage at that. Proud of her admirable unity, of her indestructible nationality, she ought not to oppose or to reject the work of assimilation which has just been accomplished, nor to subordinate to jealous feelings the principles of nationality which she represents and professes in respect of peoples. The national sentiment of Germany being satisfied, her uneasiness is dissipated, her enmities disappear. By imitating France she has taken a step toward us and not from us. In the South, Italy whose long bondage (*servitude*) has not extinguished patriotism, is placed in possession of all her elements of national greatness. Her existence profoundly modifies the political condition of Europe; but notwithstanding unreflecting susceptibilities or momentary injustice, her ideas, her principles, her interests draw her nearer to the nation which has shed its blood to assist her in conquering her independence.

The interests of the Pontifical Throne are assured by the Convention of the 15th of September. That Convention will be loyally executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome the Emperor will leave in their place as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father the protection of France.

In the Baltic as in the Mediterranean are growing up navies of the second rank, which are favorable to the freedom of the seas.

Austria, released from her German and Italian tendencies, employing no longer her forces in barren rivalries, but concentrating them on Eastern Europe, still represents a Power with thirty-five millions of souls, which no hostility nor interest separates from France.

By what singular reaction of the past upon the future should public opinion see, not the allies, but the enemies of France in those nations enfranchised from a past which was hostile to us summoned to a new life, governed by principles which are our own, and animated by those sentiments of progress which are the peaceful bond of modern societies?

A Europe more strongly constituted, rendered more homogeneous by more precise territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the Continent, and is neither a danger nor an injury to our nation. This nation, with Algeria, will shortly reckon more than 40,000,000 of inhabitants; Germany 37,000,000, of which 29,000,000 are in the Northern Confederation and 8,000,000 in the Southern Confederation; Austria, 35,000,000; Italy, 26,000,000; Spain, 18,000,000. What is there in this distribution of European forces which can disquiet us?

An irresistible power—can it be regretted?—impels peoples to unite themselves in great masses by causing the disappearance of minor States. This tendency arises from a desire to assure to the general interests more efficacious securities. Perhaps it may be inspired by a kind of providential anticipation of the destinies of the world. While the ancient populations of the Continent within their restricted territories increase but slowly, Russia and the United States of America may each, before another century has expired, contain one hundred millions of inhabitants. Although the progress of these two great Empires cannot be to us a source of uneasiness, and while, on the contrary, we applaud their generous efforts on behalf of oppressed races, it is proper that, with a wise foresight in respect of the future, the nations of Central Europe should not remain parcelled out into so many different States, without strength and without public spirit. Political science should rise above the narrow and paltry prejudices of a past age. The Emperor does not believe that the greatness of one country depends upon the weakening of neighboring peoples, and sees no real balance of power save in the satisfied wishes of the nations of Europe. In that he follows his ancient convictions and the traditions of his race. NAPOLEON I. foresaw the changes which are now taking place upon the European Continent. He planted the germs of new nationalities in the Peninsula by creating the Kingdom of Italy; in Germany by causing the disappearance of 253 independent States.

If these considerations are well founded and true, the Emperor was right in accepting the part of mediator, which has not been devoid of glory, in order to put an end to useless and lamentable bloodshed, to moderate the victor by his friendly intervention, to modify the consequences of reverses, to bring about, despite many obstacles, the restoration of peace. He would, on the other hand, have mistaken his great responsibility if, violating a promised and proclaimed neutrality, he had rushed suddenly into all the risks of a great war—one of those wars which revive the hatreds of races, and in which entire nations are engaged. What really could have been the object of such a contest voluntarily entered upon with Prussia, and necessarily with Italy? A conquest—a territorial aggrandizement. But the Imperial Government has long since applied its principles in respect to an extension of territory. It understands—it has understood—annexations dictated by an absolute necessity uniting to the country populations having the same customs, the same national spirit as ourselves, and it sought for the free consent of Savoy and the county of Nice to the reëstablishment of our national frontiers. France can only desire those territorial aggrandizements which will not affect her coherent power; but she must always strive for moral and political aggrandizement by employing her influence for the great interests of civilization.

Her part is to cement the union between all the Powers that desire at the same time to maintain the principle of authority and to favor the cause of progress. The alliance will take from revolution the prestige which has been claimed for it of furthering the cause of freedom for the people, and will preserve to great enlightened States the wise direction of the Democratic movement which manifests itself throughout Europe.

Nevertheless, there is in the emotion which has been evoked in the country, a legitimate sentiment which it is right to acknowledge and to define. The results of the last war contain a grave lesson, and one which has cost nothing to the honor of our arms. They point out to us the necessity for the defence of our territory, of perfecting without delay our military organization. The nation will not be wanting to this task, which can be a menace to no one; it has a just pride in the valor of its armies; its susceptibilities awakened by the recollections of its military pomps, by the name and the acts of the Sovereign who governs it, are but the expressions of its energetic will to maintain against all attempts its rank and influence in the world.

In short, from the elevated point of view from which the Imperial Government regards the destinies of Europe, the horizon appears to be cleared of all menacing eventualities; formidable problems which ought to have been resolved because they could not be evaded pressed upon the destinies of populations; they might have been imposed at a more inopportune period; they have received their natural solution without too violent shocks, and without the dangerous coöperation of revolutionary passions. A peace which reposes upon such bases will be a durable peace.

As to France, in whatever direction she looks, she can perceive nothing which can impede her progress or interrupt her prosperity. Preserving friendly relations with all Powers, directed by a policy which has generosity and moderation for its strength, relying upon her imposing unity, with all her extended genius, her treasures, and her credit, which fertilize Europe; with her developed military forces, surrounded henceforth by independent nations, she will appear not less great, she will remain not less respected.

Such is the language which you must hold in your communications with the Government to which you are accredited. Accept, &c.,

LAVALETTE.

The Logic of the Circular—"Whatever is is Right."

From the London Times, Sept. 18.

The Circular of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, temporary Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, in the absence of M. MOUSTIER, to all the French diplomatic agents in foreign parts, is not the less welcome because it has been somewhat long in coming. There is nothing in it that is not perfectly in accordance with the best hopes which this long-prepared document had raised in the minds of all intelligent persons in this country, but the actual confirmation of such anticipations is in itself highly satisfactory. The Circular is thoroughly in keeping with every word and act of the French Government—at least, since the battle of Sadowa made it clear to the world that the contest between Austria and Prussia was virtually at an end. It did not require all the keen insight into human affairs for which friends and enemies must equally be willing to give credit to the Emperor NAPOLEON to become aware of the immense change brought about in the European situation by the results of a Seven Days' Campaign, and the Battle of Giants which terminated it. The views the Emperor had taken of that struggle so long as it was only in prospect, and the pretensions he thought France was entitled to put forward in certain contingencies, were based on calculations which were perfectly correct at the time, and the correctness of which no man living would then have ventured to impugn. Those views and those pretensions were after the event no longer tenable, *and no allusion to them occurs in the present State paper*. Events had been too strong and changes too rapid for human foresight, and no one should be more ready to yield to fate than the man to whom, if we mistake not, we are indebted for the terse and happy expression, "*la logique des faits*." The circular now before us is neither more nor less than an acknowledgment of the great principle that "whatever is is for the best," or, to please the lovers of greater precision, "whatever is, is."

The Emperor, or his Foreign Minister for him, thinks, as we have always thought, that the recent changes in Germany, if looked upon in their true light, bode no ill to France. Whatever may have been said by writers of M. FORCADE's school, it is doubtful whether the Rhine frontier offered a more favorable field for the "expansive force" of France before the late war than it does now after its close. Symptoms of great weakness were, it is true, exhibited by that doting German Bund at Frankfort, and the jealousies of Austria and Prussia made of Germany a house divided against itself. But it is not said for all that, that those discords made Germany a very easy prey to her neighbors, or that France could at any time avail herself of them by taking part with one of the contending parties to the detriment of both. To say nothing of the meanness and selfishness of such a policy, as pursued by so generous a nation as France, nothing could be easier than to demonstrate its fallacy. The lessons the German people and their Governments had gone through at the time of the French invasions, from 1792 to 1813, had inspired them with sufficient wisdom as to the necessity of joining their forces against a common enemy. Any attempt to cross the Rhine on the part of France would be sure to raise against her the German nation, with all its Princes, all its head, as compact as France herself could be; and, in their efforts to repel French aggression, the two great German Powers could always reckon upon the *eventual support of that mighty empire which in 1812 gave Europe the impulse which the very walls of Paris were not able to withstand*. It is in consideration of the new obstacles thrown by late events into the way of such a combination that the Emperor of the French now announces, with great truth, that "the coalition of the three Northern Powers is broken up." That notwithstanding the jealousies between Austria and Prussia, France durst attempt nothing against the Rhine is a fact the evidence of which has been made manifest during the repeated revolutionary attempts in Poland, when any impulse on her part to hasten to the rescue of that agonizing nation *was invariably checked by the difficulty of making her way across Germany*. The same hindrance against France's advance to the eastward was seen at the time of the Crimean War, when the mere *vis inertiæ* of Germany screened Russia from any attack on her most vulnerable side. It was seen during the war of Lombardy in 1859, when France, far from attempting to cross the Rhine, was prevented, by the attitude of Prussia and all Germany, from venturing across the Mincio; it was seen at the time of the Dutch war, when France would have been welcome to anything she might get on the right bank of the Rhine, had she been willing not to leave Denmark alone in the conflict, and when she paused in her resolution, owing to a well-grounded conviction that beyond the Rhine sixty millions of men were ready to rise as one man to repel her aggression. * * * *

After all we have said about the wisdom of submitting to the law of necessity, we have every reason to agree with the French Emperor as to the expediency of his adhering to a neutral policy, and to the tender of his good offices as a mediator. There was nothing else to do after Sadowa *but to put a good countenance upon a losing game*, and to make the best of the most untoward turn that the situation of Europe could in so short a lapse of time have taken. No good had come of his "expectant attitude." *The great opportunity had slipped through his fingers.* Seven short days had put all his calculations at fault. In a good moment he took upon himself the blessed part of a peacemaker; and his reward was the inscriptions on the triumphal arches at Plombières, in which he was hailed as the "*médiateur et sauveur de l'Europe*." The allusion of the Emperor to the rise of second-class naval Powers in the Baltic and the Adriatic, securing the freedom of those seas, will sound agreeable to French ears, as it may give hope of alliances against any Power aspiring to the proud title of Ruler of the Waves. So far as this country is concerned, we do not apprehend that the triumphs of Heligoland and Lissa need greatly disturb the happy slumbers in which the Admiralty have been so long indulging. Even in referring to the new destinies to which the Italian nation is called, the Emperor NAPOLEON cannot refrain from a castigation which the "unreflecting susceptibilities" and "momentary injustice" of that impulsive people have undoubtedly deserved. The Emperor, however, has it in his power to show off the ingratitude of the Italians in all its enormity by terminating the Roman question as satisfactorily as that of Venetia is now being brought to its close by the joint exertions of himself and Prussia. The September Convention is to be loyally carried out, and the interests of the Pontiff are to be secured. The French troops are to be withdrawn, but the Pope will abide under French protection. *The Sphinx is oracular as usual; but the time for the solution of the riddle draws near.*

German Views of the Imperial Circular.

From the North German Gazette, Sept. 18.

We find laid down in the circular of M. DE LAVALETTE a programme which is highly favorable to the tasks of Prussian policy. The conclusion only of the letter in which reference is made to military reorganization for the defence of the French territory might to a certain extent raise apprehensions in the public mind. The words, however, must not be regarded as a menace. The Prussian people are every day becoming more persuaded that a good understanding between Prussia and France is a sure means of solving European questions in the sense of national progress and civilization.

GUNS VS. IRON-CLADS.

THE SHOEBURYNESS EXPERIMENTS.

The New Woolwich Gun—Its Extraordinary Powers—The Value of Iron-clads as Compared With Wooden Ships—The Question of Guns vs. Ships.

From the London Times, Sept. 17.

That the strongest iron-clad afloat might be sent to the bottom as easily as a wooden frigate is now a fact about which it is *hardly possible to entertain a doubt*. A target with greater resisting powers than the broadside of any iron-cased frigate or the turret of any monitor has been completely smashed by a particular kind of shot fired from a particular kind of gun, and that gun and that shot are of British make and invention. It is of equal importance to observe that the gun which has proved so irresistible is not a piece of any prodigious calibre or impracticable weight, but only such a gun as could be carried and worked in a ship's broadside. Whereas, too, it is scarcely credible that any ship could be sent to sea with thicker or more ponderous armor than was represented in the target demolished, it is very credible indeed that the calibre, charge and power of the gun might be increased, *so that the essential question between ships and guns may be regarded as settled*. That is the conclusion forced upon us by the results of the remarkable experiments just reported from Shoeburyness.

The target exposed to fire on this occasion was built up of 18 inches of teak, and this compact mass of woodwork was covered in front with solid plates of rolled iron eight inches thick, and strengthened at the back by an inner skin of iron three-quarters of an inch thick. Altogether, therefore, this imaginary ship's broadside was about two feet three inches in thickness—that is, about as thick as the wall of an old Norman castle, while the materials were hard teak and solid iron, instead of ashler and rubble. If castles, in fact, had been built in such a fashion, they would have remained up to our own day as impregnable to artillery as they originally were to bows and arrows. Nevertheless, when a gun described as the "nine-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun" was trained against this target, and fired with a charge of 43 pounds of powder and a 250-pound shell of Major PALLISER's chilled metal, the effect was decisive. The projectile, we are told, "went clean through everything, plate, backing and inner skin, and lodged itself, after exploding in some timber, about 20 feet behind the target. Anything more crushing," it is added, "than the shock of this missile it would be difficult to conceive, for it struck full upon one of the vertical parts of the target, and tore its way through as if only opposed by a timber screen." A repetition of the experiment did but confirm the results, and the main fact, therefore, is placed beyond reach of doubt.

One or two reservations should, it is true, be put upon record. These effects were produced under conditions exceptionally favorable to the gun, which was fired at a *comparatively short range, and against an immovable target struck at right angles*. It is obvious that such conditions could not always be anticipated in an action between ships carefully manœuvred, though an English Captain would probably ask for nothing more than equality of speed to give him all necessary opportunity for the practice of his guns. Still it must be noticed that when the target *was inclined at an angle to the line of fire the projectiles did fail to penetrate it*. They tore tremendous holes in the plating, and one of them actually got in to a depth of 12½ inches, but they never went quite through. We should also observe that Mr. CHALMERS, the inventor of a very celebrated target, claims to be able still to construct a block of wood and iron which shall be impregnable to shot, but practically the case stands as we describe it. Now, as no iron-clad afloat carries solid armor of eight inches in thickness, and as the composite or laminated armor of the American turrets, formed of single inch plates screwed one upon another, will bear no comparison with solid metal, it follows, as we have said, that the armor of any fighting ship at present known might be completely demolished by a 250-pounder gun. The deductions naturally flowing from this conclusion are important in the extreme.

In the first place, if we are to accept these facts as permanently established, *we may dismiss the question of monster cannon from our minds*. A gun which will sink an enemy is quite big enough, and nothing would be gained by a bigger one. The hole made in the Shoebury target by a nine-inch Palliser shell was large enough to settle the fate of any vessel afloat. If the Americans prefer 15-inch or 20-inch shot, they have a right to their choice, but it is obvious that this weight of metal and calibre of ordnance *represent so much superfluity, if the required work can be performed by a 9-inch gun with equal effect*. And this again relieves us of another difficulty. *We shall be no longer under the necessity of building turret ships.* In so far as a turret vessel represents any other advantages of model, the device may still be a serviceable one, but as regards the peculiar capacity of the turrets for carrying enormous guns, the recommendation will of course disappear when enormous guns are no longer required. As far as we can now see, the biggest guns wanted for sea service can be carried easily in broadside, *and consequently a broadside vessel is just as good as ever*. But the facts here ascertained have a still wider application.

We remarked the other day, before these experiments had been made, that the whole question appeared to be one *rather of guns than ships, and this view of the case is now decisively confirmed*. We might almost say, after what has thus been proved, that the value of an iron-clad *as a fighting vessel has vanished*. When ship's armor was first introduced it rendered ships impregnable, and hence its importance. But now that the cannon of that day are to be superseded by the Woolwich gun of the present, the armor confers no such security, *and so its importance is lost*. When we read that the sides of the *Warrior* are simply as vulnerable as so much basket work, it seems impossible to regard the *Warrior* as more of a man-of-war than a stout old frigate. This, of course, would be an extreme conclusion. The *Warrior's* armor would protect her up to a certain point, and insure her a proportionate superiority; nor is it a slight advantage for a ship to be invulnerable except under peculiar conditions of attack. *Still, the broad fact remains that an iron-clad is as helpless as any wooden corvette against a certain gun which every British ship ought to carry;* and we are mistaken if a short advance from this point of departure will not conduct us to some very satisfactory conclusions.

Presuming iron-clads and wooden ships to be thus placed on an equality of hopelessness before modern artillery, *may we not reconsider our opinion about the worthlessness of our old wooden navy?* That navy comprises vessels by the score which, if wood is as good as iron, are still the most magnificent ships in the world, and is not wood as good as iron if one material is just as strong, or as weak, as the other? Suppose one of our fine old frigates armed with these Woolwich guns, and matched against an ironclad; according to what we have now learnt, she might sink this iron-clad, and *what worse could the iron-clad do to her?* Of course the iron-clad would have the advantage of her armor to a certain extent, and perhaps it would only be a fortunate shot, or a shot delivered under very favorable conditions, which would do her any fatal damage. But this damage might be done, and the knowledge that it might be done would altogether destroy the theory now accepted respecting the relative powers of iron-clads and wooden vessels. Precisely, however, in this same proportion would the present ideas respecting the inutility of our old navy be dispelled also, *and our old superiority as a maritime Power would be suddenly restored*. Only, to secure all this profit, we should lose no time about the manufacture and issue of the new Woolwich guns.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

If Maximilian Abdicates.

From the Opinion Nationale, Sept. 17.

If MAXIMILIAN abdicates, as there is every presumption he will do, what will be the value of the Convention of July 30, with regard to the Government which may succeed him? But the most defective and dangerous point of this treaty is, beyond all question, Art. 5, which says, "The assets mentioned in Art. 1 will be received at Vera Cruz and Tampico by special agents placed under the protection of the French flag." This clause alone is enough to condemn the treaty. This article leaves every question open. It will be vain that we may have embarked our troops and brought them back to Europe. Our flag remains, and that means that the responsibility of France is still engaged, and that, though our soldiers may quit Mexican soil, they will leave behind them the germs of new complications, and perhaps of another expedition. If Mexican agents were charged to receive the custom duties for our account, we should run but one risk, that of not being paid—or, to speak more correctly we should certainly not be paid. That would be a misfortune no doubt, but a definite misfortune capable of being exactly stated in figures, and of which we should know the worst. But the situation in which the Convention places us is far more serious, because while we see before us a certain peril, we know not what form it may take, and the possible extent of it is unlimited. Who can undertake to say what may be the position of the Custom House officers at Vera Cruz and Tampico when once our troops are withdrawn? Who will protect them? MAXIMILIAN? *Why, he has not been able to keep Tampico!* How, then, can he protect our agents there? And if MAXIMILIAN abdicates, is any man simple enough to suppose that the *government coming after him, and finding an empty treasury, will quietly let French clerks pocket the moiety of their customs revenue by virtue of an arrangement with which it had nothing to do?* On the other hand, can we allow our agents placed under the protection of the French flag to be insulted? Can we suffer funds in their hands, belonging to us by virtue of the treaty of July 30, to be taken from them? And yet how are we to protect them if we have no troops in Mexico? After having recalled one army, are we send out another? This is what the question really comes to. We are rolling the rock of Sisyphus, trying to fill the Danaides' tub; we are moving in a vicious circle, fancying every day that we have come to the end of a task which must be begun again to-morrow.

It is high time to have the courage to look a bad position in the face. The Mexican expedition was a bad business. The most pressing need of France in the matter is not to haggle about a few savings from the wreck, but to have done with it altogether. Whether the affair is to cost us 500,000,000, 600,000,000, or 700,000,000 is, in our minds, quite a secondary consideration, compared with the immense liberty of action we should derive from a radical solution. Our Mexican intervention weighs heavily upon our European policy, and makes bad blood between us and the United States. For what good? What do we hope for now from the expedition? Nothing is the answer. Let us, then, while taking away our soldiers not leave our custom-house officers, and, above all, not our flag. It is praiseworthy, no doubt, in the Government to wish to protect the interests of French bondholders, but the mode in which it is proposed to do it is radically vicious. We would far rather at once write off our claim on Mexico to profit and loss. If the Government thinks itself bound to the creditors, let it estimate the value of their claims and make the State pay them. But to leave in Mexico a "tail" of the primitive expedition is to compromise us for the next twenty years, and to involve France in ten times the expenses she has now incurred. Let us have done with it. There is safety, wisdom, prudence, and, we will add, economy. Any other course is rash and chimerical.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Rumored Cession of an Island in the Gulf of Ægina to the United States.

From the Paris Patrie, Sept. 15.

A Vienna journal believes that France has protested, at Constantinople, against the cession of an island in the Archipelago to the United States. We know not if this news be true, but it may be remembered that about a year since a rumor was in circulation to the effect that the United States Government was about to purchase an island in the Mediterranean, and the Press of New-York considered it highly probable. The Government of Washington represented that it was necessary for it to possess an island in the interior sea of Europe, in order to establish a naval station for the protection of the number of American vessels which the approaching opening of the Suez Canal would attract to that region. It added that the direct commerce of America with the markets of the Levant was important enough to justify the stationing of ships of war in the Mediterranean, and that they would require a place to refit and a coaling station under the protection of the national flag. All these allegations are open to question. It is evidently to support them that the United States have just sent two of their iron-clads to one of the ports of the Isle of Candia, under pretext that the Candiotes had signed an address to President JOHNSON praying him to assume the protectorate of the island. It would thus appear that the Government of Washington, so sensitive as to its own rights, or what it believes to be such, pursues exactly the same policy of encroachment with which it reproached Europe in Mexico, Peru and Chili.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 18.

It has been observed by the investigators of national character that Americans, when engaged in a bargain, do not, as a rule, part with their cash or other equivalent except to the owner of the article for which they are bargaining. When an American goes out gunning he is not the likeliest man in the world to do as SHERIDAN did, and give his ten shillings to a laborer for a shot right and left at a pondful of ducks and geese, only to have the satisfaction of being told, when triumphing in his successful bag, "but them ducks baint mine." America, therefore, is not likely to have offered an equivalent to the Porte for an island in the Gulf of Ægina, seeing that islands in the Gulf of Ægina are not the Porte's to give away. Let it be said, by the way, that there is but one island out at sea in the Gulf of Ægina, and that no human being is likely to give anybody anything for it, unless it be Mr. RUSKIN. It has got a very famous old temple upon it, but nothing more. There is another island, to be sure; but it is a mere rock, having the appropriate name of Angistri, or Fish-hook, which may have been baited with false intelligence in order to catch unwary journalists. Who is interested in diffusing the false intelligence about Greece in Western Europe just now? The principle of *cui bono*—CICERO's *cui bono*, we mean, not a penny-a-liner's *cui bono*—is the detective's sheet anchor; the bull's-eye which he ought to flash at once into the face of any criminal Power seeking to pick the locks of existing States. Not that much can be said for the locksmith in Southeastern Europe. It is, indeed, quite possible that the Americans are really on the look-out for a good naval station in the Levant. The splendid harbor of Suda in Crete, or Marmorice Bay, where we wintered in 1840, or either harbor of Mitylene, unsuited though they be for sailing vessels, would be eligible enough for their purpose. But it must be remembered that this story is of old recurrence in the Levant, and moves in a cycle. During the Pacifico business it took the form of an intention to purchase Syra of the Greek Government to enable it to meet the claims made upon it. And it must now be taken in connection with the Cretan appeal to the Washington Government—an appeal as likely to have originated spontaneously with native Cretans as an appeal to the Maharajah of Cashmere—as indicating a strong interest on the part of those who may be seeking to throw the Levant into profitable disorder, to introduce the new solvent of American ideas and direct intercourse with America among a restless people, strongly republican by instinct, hitherto accustomed to see only the reflection of pacific English ideas in the diplomatic or missionary action of Americans in the East. But it is certain that Americans, unless prepared for downright usurpation and dominance, can never be more than a cat's paw in the Levant.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

False Reports About Mexico—Ridiculous Ones About Santa Anna—The Ex-President of Mexico and a Bohemian Jew.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask publication of the following: A certain sensational journal in this City, indulging a ferocious exclusiveness of knowledge, every morning of late, panders to a morbid disposition of misrepresentation on the subject of Mexico by a feigned expression of good will toward Republican Mexico in picturing her "Liberal" leaders divided, wrangling, and at issue with each other, thus decreasing their strength and increasing that of the "Imperial powers." By these publications many of us Americans who have property and valuable interests in that unfortunate country are very seriously injured, not so much from the impressions we have of the reliability of this journal's statements, but from the impressions created in the minds of others who know not its character so well, and who hold commercial and other relations with us relative to Mexico. We know if the unity of action desired was pictured for the "Liberal cause," quickly would its effects follow. Why should Juarez and Ortega factions be portrayed, even if they formidably existed? For no other purpose than to exhibit the necessity of stern Imperial rule, and to give it prosperity. Why should ORTEGA be represented as the barrier of JUAREZ in Mexico, when he is in this City quietly writing to his friends to support JUAREZ? And why, in the name of all that is true and respectable, should SANTA ANNA be held up to Americans—New-Yorkers especially—as a champion of liberty for Mexico, unfurling his banner, enlisting his men, commissioning his officers, "obtaining" his ships, &c., when it is beyond doubt that not a word of truth is in a particle of such statements; and that they are created solely for a "consideration" and to give the Ex-Dictator some prestige here and aid him in overcoming his law-suits, pawn-tickets, rent and gas-bill debts. In justice to the interests of united liberal Mexico, these rivalries of a ridiculous friendship for her should not be portrayed; for strength is thereby given to the Imperialists. In justice to the interests of Americans in Mexico, these false representations should not be made. In justice to ORTEGA and JUAREZ, these exaggerated assertions should be correctly qualified, at least. And in justice to the names and memories of FANNING and MILLER and their massacred companions—prisoners of Goliad and San Antonio—whose friends and relatives still live in and around New-York, and mourn over the foul butchery and beastly brutality of the Mexican fiend—in justice to truth, honor, and the respect due Gen. SCOTT, the name of SANTA ANNA should never be uttered only in conjunction with treachery, trickery and deceit.

That liberal Mexico requires our aid there is no doubt—and that she will get it there is less doubt; but that she should be falsely and injuriously pictured, even by an unreliable authority, is much to be regretted. There is nothing that the Emperors LOUIS NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN desire more than this just now.

M.

The writer of the foregoing says in a postscript:—

I trust you will not regard it an intrusion to ask publication of the inclosed. I am actuated by only one motive—justice. I am a merchant, and in conjunction with others having commercial interests in Mexico feel deeply the injury the *Herald* is doing by such ridiculously false statements relative to Mexico, &c.

As to SANTA ANNA, I know he has his jewels in pledge; that he cannot pay rent for the house he recently had in Forty-eighth street, and that the gas bill not being paid by him he was forced to leave there and quarter with a miserable adventurer from Hungary naned NAPHEGYI, at Staten Island. Yet he is made out to be purchaser of vessels, &c.

Is this NAPHEGYI, the Boheman Jew who passed himself off as KOSSUTH's Secretary, who was a candidate for a Professorship of Chemistry in a British University, a manufacturer of beet root sugar, a photographic artist and a promiscuous speculator in human events, from Prague to Palmyra and Toronto; from New-York to Galveston and Vera Cruz? If so, SANTA ANNA has at last got into congenial society.

LOUISIANA.

The Burning of Brenham, Texas—Investigating Committee Appointed by Gen. Sheridan—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Gen. SHERIDAN returned from Brenham, Texas, this morning, whither he had gone to investigate the destruction of that town by incendiarism, charged upon United States soldiers. The following points were about to be decided upon unofficially as facts: The original cause of the disturbance is not satisfactorily determined as yet, but there is no doubt that during the fracas two soldiers were wounded, one severely and the other slightly; that later in the night a number of men burned the business part of the town, and that they were soldiers; that Capt. SMITH, commanding the post, had nothing to do with the matter, and that the affair required more rigid investigation. Gen. SHERIDAN, to accomplish the purpose, appointed an Investigating Committee.

Gen. SHERIDAN has decided on giving the frontier Texas settlers full protection against hostile Indian tribes.

Cotton advanced: sales 2,600; low Middlings 39c.@40c.; receipts of four days, 2,680 bales, against 1,693 bales. Exports, 9,650 bales. Bank Exchange 58.

VIRGINIA.

Postponement of Court—The Case of Jefferson Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

It has been definitely ascertained to-day that no term of the United States Circuit Court will be held here this month. The June term was illegal, and consequently the adjournment to this day was invalid.

The opinion is expressed here that the counsel of JEFF. DAVIS will ere long test the efficacy of a writ of *habeas corpus* awarded by Judge LYONS or Judge MEREDITH, of this city; and if they fail to make the application, it is expected that the Bar of Richmond will hold a meeting to discuss the propriety of that proceeding on the part of one of their number.

ILLINOIS.

The Southern Loyalists at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The mass meeting at Lake Park this afternoon was largely attended. At noon the Southern loyalists were escorted to the meeting by the Committee of Arrangements, and a procession, composed principally of detachments of veterans, with the flags formerly carried in their regiments. Along the route of the procession several buildings were decorated with flags, appropriate mottoes, &c.

Five stands for speaking were erected in the park, and speeches were made by Gov. OGLESBY and all the gentlemen of the Southern delegation. To-night there is a torchlight procession composed of bands of music, soldiers, civic societies and citizens. Large numbers of buildings are illuminated. The delegation goes hence to Springfield.

TENNESSEE.

Deaths from Cholera.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Only 15 new cases of cholera and 19 deaths have been reported to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

There were 11 deaths from the cholera to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

A fire broke out this evening in a large tobacco factory of W. & D. RHINEHARD, on Wood-street, and before the flames were extinguished the entire building was destroyed, together with the stock of tobacco. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss probably $30,000, principally covered by insurance.

CONNECTICUT.

Town Elections—Democratic Gains Claimed.

TIMES OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

We have returns from one-third of the town elections of yesterday. The Democrats and Conservatives have made decided gains over the Republicans.

In Glastenbury, Simsbury, Somers, Middletown, Canton, Granby, &c., where strict political tests were made, the Republicans were defeated, and every one of these towns was gained to the Democrats and Conservatives.

INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.

The Fire at Jeffersonville, Ind.—Death.

SOMERVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The entire losses by fire at the Southern Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., will not exceed $20,000, of which a quarter falls upon the State of Indiana.

All the manufacturing establishments at the Penitentiary are at work to-day.

DANIEL GARRIED, proprietor of the Olney Salt Works, died on Sunday in Clay County, Ky.

POLITICAL.

The Canvass in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The political excitement is increasing. The Republicans had meetings to-night in the First, Second and Fourth Districts.

The Democrats had a meeting in the Third District. There was a slight disturbance at the latter, and some shots were fired. A very large vote is expected at the election, there having been over 16,000 names added by extra assessment.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Fair—J. P. Robbins, of New-York, Elected Treasurer of the A. & P. Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

There was a much larger attendance at the Fair to-day than yesterday. The ring exhibition this morning consisted of cattle, of which there was a fine display.

In the afternoon there was a splendid show of roadsters, stallions, geldings and mares.

The races were postponed until Friday, when they will compete for prizes.

J. P. ROBBINS, of New-York, was elected Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad yesterday.

THE PACIFIC.

Earthquake at Kodiac.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The ship *Imperial*, from Kodiac, reports a violent shock of an earthquake at that place at 4 P. M. of Sept. 5. Three houses and nearly all the chimneys in town were shaken down. The sensation on the ship was terrific. She seemed as though passing over rocks at great speed, while articles were shaken down which the most violent gales had not disturbed.

In the southern parts of the island large rocks were torn up and thrown down the mountain. The shock lasted 40 seconds. No lives were lost. The Captain of the *Imperial* acknowledges the courtesy of the Russian Governor General, who sent a steamer to the ship's assistance and took her to sea without charge.

Twenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, extending from San Jose to Vallejos Canon were finished to-day.

The Nevada Union State Convention met at Carson to-day.

Mining shares are quiet. Yellow Jacket, $740; Challar Potosi, $112; Imperial, $85. Legal tenders, 70½.

PHILADELPHIA.

Base-Ball—Firemen's Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Atlantics played a game of base-ball this afternoon with the Keystone Club, and won by a score of 25 to 18.

The Eagle Fire Engine Company of Pittsburgh arrived to-day on a visit, and were escorted through the streets by twenty of our fire companies with their machines.

BASE-BALL.

The Athletics and Atlantics.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The base-ball match between the Atlantics and Athletics comes off at the Capitoline grounds on Monday next, Oct. 8, and not on the 15th, as stated in some of the papers.

Base-Ball.

DOVER, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The base-ball match for the silver ball, between the Randolphs, of Dover, and the Passaics, of Chatham, resulted in favor of the Randolphs. Score 37 to 22. The game was witnessed by 3,000 people.

Base Ball Match at Auburn.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The first game to-day between the Auburn, of Auburn, and the Hoboken, of Genoa, was won by the firmer. Score—56 to 30, in seven innings. The second game between the Central City, of Syracuse, and Pacifics, of Rochester, was won by the latter. Score—44 to 29—full game. The third game between the Niagaras, of Buffalo, ann Knickerbockers, was won by the former. Score—28 to 19, in the fourth innings.

FORD, pitcher of the Knickerbockers, was disabled, one of his hands being so badly lacerated as to compel him to retire from the field.

The matches to-morrow are between the winning clubs, at 9 o'clock A. M.—the Arctics, of Syracuse, and Atlantics, of Rochester; at 12 M., the Auburn, of Auburn, and Pacific, of Rochester: and at 3 P. M., the Niagaras of Buffalo, and Excelsiors of Rochester.

The National Express Company.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

A meeting of prominent merchants was held to-night to sustain the National Express Company. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM presided. Resolutions were adopted urging the Board of Directors to reorganize the Company on a permanent basis, and promising them the support of the mercantile community.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Anti-Radical Convention of the First Congressional District met yesterday, and nominated Hon. JOHN HOGAN for Congress.

Indian Difficulties.

FORT LARAMIE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

A band of fifteen Indians stole a herd of cattle near this place on the 30th ult. They were pursued by Lieuts. BINGHAM and STARRING with a party, who surprised their camp, killing all but four, and recovering the stock.

Cholera.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

There have been three fatal cases of cholera reported here within the past three days, all on one lot, and all negroes. No other cases are reported. Measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Petrolium in Indiana.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Oil was struck this morning at a depth of about 1,300 feet by an artesian well in this vicinity.

DEATH OF MISS MARIA CUMMINS, THE AUTHOR.—Miss MARIA S. CUMMINS, daughter of Judge CUMMINS, died this morning at her residence in Dorchester. She had been ill for quite a period. Her literary career began in 1853, when *The Lamplighter* was published. Within eight weeks so great was its popularity over forty thousand copies were sold, and as it has passed through several editions in this country and England, its sale probably exceeded one hundred thousand copies. In 1857 she produced *Mabel Vaughan*, and in 1860 *El Fureidis*, from her pen, was published simultaneously in this country and England. Subsequently she wrote another work, entitled *Haunted Hearts*. She has of late been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*.—*Boston Transcript, Oct. 1.*

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE BY A POLICEMAN—CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO MURDER A WOMAN.—About 10 o'clock on Monday night, JOHN B. BEAKS, a member of the Jersey City Police force, was arrested by Constable BURNS, on a warrant issued by Justice WARREN, charged by Mrs. ANN McCUE, residing in Coles-street, near South Third, with drunkenness, and attempting to murder her by shooting. The circumstances as related are as follows: On Monday evening the complainant, Mrs. McCUE, whose husband keeps a shoe-store at their residence, sent her little boy for a loaf of bread. The little fellow went along the street whistling, when he happened to pass Officer BEAKS, who, as is alleged, gave him a kick and ordered him to stop whistling. The officer, who is said to have been drunk, then followed the child into the house, when Mrs. McCUE asked what was the matter. The officer replied, "You —— ——, I'm an officer, and if anybody interferes with me I'll shoot them." Mrs. McCUE seized a club and raised it to prevent the officer from taking her child, when he drew a revolver, at the sight of which the woman staggered back and fell to the floor, and as she did so the piece was discharged, the ball entering the wall. The officer then pointed the weapon at a nephew of the woman, and threatened to fire if he did not keep back. To complete the outrage, Officer BEAKS then dragged the woman to the Station-house, which she resisted, in consequence of which she was roughly handled, and her clothing was considerably torn and disarranged. At the Station-house BEAKS insisted on having Mrs. McCUE locked up, but the officer refused to entertain any charge, and she was set at liberty. Commissioner PANGBORN, President of the Hudson River Police Commissioners, happened to be present, and the condition of the officer, being quite apparent, he was promptly suspended from duty, and will undoubtedly be speedily tried and dismissed from the force. Subsequently he was arrested, as above stated, and was held for examination.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Oct. 3: Nos. 173, 1, 14, 15, 175, 176 178 179 180 and 181.

CANADA.

The Provincial Exhibition—Preparations for the Show—The Articles Displayed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, C. W. Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

Upper Canada justly prides itself on the excellence of its agricultural productions, and for a long series of years has maintained with wonderful spirit and enterprise an annual display which has come to be regarded as fully equal to, and in some respects better, than the State Fairs of New-York and Michigan, which are without doubt the best held in the United States. Less than twenty years ago, the best cattle, horses, farming implements and dairy products were brought from the State of New-York to give something like a tone and character to our Provincial Fair; fifteen, aye ten years ago, articles of American manufacture entered largely into the list of what was shown at our annual exhibitions; and the productions of the orchard were brought hither to show us what could be done by careful culture. But that is all changed now. Formerly there were special prizes for foreign competition, but now the prizes are mostly open to all comers, and the result is that few if any competitors come from abroad. Within a few years Upper Canada has made rapid progress and development in agriculture, and in nothing has it improved so much as farming. The live stock shown at our county and provincial exhibitions could not be easily excelled. Our well-to-do farmers have seen the necessity of raising good stock, and with that object in view have become possessed of whatever they could find of a superior character either in England or the United States, consequently they are now able to cope with the best. If the crops do not yield so well sometimes as they expect, they cannot blame themselves, for they have all the appliances of modern farming, and do their best to produce the best. In agricultural implements they have all they can desire, since there have been established in the country some of the best workshops to be found on this Continent. Labor-saving machines have been brought into requisition, and all that can contribute to the rapid tillage of the soil, and securing the crops when grown and ready for harvesting is at command. Our people have much to thank the Americans for in this respect. A good example was set them, and they are now as apt in all that pertains to agricultural pursuits as their neighbors, from whom they copied so successfully.

The exhibition this year was held in this city, commencing on Tuesday last, and ending last evening. The Upper Canadian metropolis being considered the best point for the Provincial Fair, it was expected that there would be a larger show, and a greater number of people than formerly. Such was not the case, however, and more than one cause contributed to the result. The weather for some time had been wet and unsettled; the farmers were concerned about their crops; and those who had secured their harvest were anxious about the Fall sowing; consequently many were kept at home. Then there was the senseless fear of a Fenian raid, which some people persisted in saying was to be made during the fair week, that prevented some from leaving their homes; and on Tuesday, the first day of the fair, it rained a perfect deluge; so that it was surprising after all that the fair was so well attended as it was. The country roads were rendered almost impassable in many directions, and the fair ground was about the most disagreeable spot of earth to be found on Wednesday and Thursday, for the mud was abundant—and such mud; it could only be compared to prepared clay for brickmaking, for there was an adhesiveness about it far from pleasant to pedestrians.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SHOW.

The Cities of Kingston, London, Hamilton and Toronto possess permanent structures for the accommodations of the annual exhibitions, and are thus enabled to secure the holding of the shows, to the exclusion of other places. An addition has been made to the Crystal Palace, connecting it with a building appropriated to the horticultural department, the *annexé*, or new portion, being set apart for the fine arts display. The Palace proper was taken up with articles representing the industrial arts, such as woolen and other manufactures, leather, stoves, pianos and other musical instruments—the gallery being occupied mostly with the ladies' department and sewing-machines. The farming implements were partly under cover, and the remainder scattered about the grounds. The poultry were well sheltered, and so were the cattle and horses, which filled several large sheds. The buildings on the grounds are quite extensive, and recently new offices have been erected for the use of the officers of the Association. The arrangements generally were very good, and provided the weather had been propitious, there would have been nothing wanting to render the exhibition both agreeable and attractive to the large number of visitors who flocked to it on Wednesday, Thursday and yesterday. The price of admission to non-members was merely nominal—25 cents.

THE INSIDE SHOW.

The gallery of the Crystal Palace was highly attractive, particularly in the display of embroidery and ladies' fancy work generally, the show of patchwork quilts and counterpanes being the largest ever witnessed at any previous exhibition. There were beadwork, braiding, cone-work, moss pictures, shellwork, fancy sewing, knitting, tatting and the like in the greatest variety. This department was well filled, and the quality of the articles exhibited reflected the highest credit upon the fair competitors. The number and variety of sewing-machines far exceeded all expectation, and presented quite an interesting sight. The best foreign machines represented were those manufactured by the Singer Company, New-York. Their noiseless and button-hole machines were the great features of this part of the exhibition. Canada is rapidly improving in the manufacture of sewing-machines, and we have already several manufactories, the largest of which is in Hamilton. Some splendid samples of woolen, flax and cotton goods were shown in the gallery from the factories of Messrs. BARBER BROS. and Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., Dundas. There were several competitors, but those named were the principal exhibitors. The various fabrics were much praised, and they evidently deserved all that could be said of them, for it would be difficult to excel them anywhere. Our cotton factories are few yet, but they are gradually increasing in number, and we shall present a respectable appearance in cotton manufactures.

The show of stoves was one of the best, in so far as quality was concerned, we ever had; but in other articles of iron manufacture there was a great deficiency. Oils there were in abundance, all native. Specimens of wood were abundant, and there was a fine display of cigars and tobacco, in which manufactures there are now extensive operations in this Province. It is only within the past five years that cigars and tobacco have been manufactured here to any extent. There are several large establishments doing a very extensive business. The trade in tobacco has mostly arisen since the first year of the late Southern war, and it is on the increase. The article is manufactured cheaper than the imported tobacco. Some bells were shown as specimens of what Canada can do in that line—a business quite limited here, and not likely to improve very rapidly. There was a good show of hair-combs, another branch of manufacture far from extensive among us. Nothing striking was to be seen in musical instruments, but there were some excellent pianos from Hamilton and Kingston. The manufacture of pianos, melodeons and organs—of the latter there were several—is becoming quite large, and we are less dependent upon foreign makers than formerly, as Canadian families are not disinclined to use the home-made instrument, even if it is a little more expensive. Earthenware had some two or three exhibitors, and the samples were really good. A branch of business in connection with the manufacture of earthenware is gilding the same and china, which appears to be followed very profitably. There were many other very useful articles in this part of the exhibition, but altogether too numerous for mention.

THE FINE ARTS.

Canada can boast comparatively little of its progress in art: gradually it is gaining a position, however, and we have among us a few very clever artists, who will ultimately take rank among the landscape painters of America. At the recent exhibition the specimens were more numerous than good. Some three historical pictures were shown, the two smallest of which by BAIGEAUT, and which took prizes. The landscapes in oil were very good, but the portraits were somewhat stiff. Landscapes in water colors were very plentiful, and many of them excellent. The best specimen of sepia was one by Capt. CADDY, of Hamilton, who has produced some very fine views of Niagara Falls and local scenery, which was some time since purchased by the Governor-General. In the amateur line there was much to praise, and some really beautiful copies in water-colors were shown. Crayons and pencil drawings were quite numerous, and a lady exhibited several pen-and-ink drawings of animals and English hunting scenes. Photographs were in great profusion, from the smallest to the largest, plain and colored, both sitting, standing and vignettes. This Province has proved a fine field for photographers, and the great establishment of Mr. NOTMAN, of Montreal, shows what industry and enterprise can accomplish. Independent of his regular business Mr. NOTMAN is publishing sketches of celebrated living Canadians, accompanied with photographed likenesses. The art, if art it can be called, is progressing here.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The display of flowers and greenhouse plants was good for this season of the year, but excelled by the fruit department, which was complete in every particular. The apples were fine and plentiful; the pears unequaled; the plums, berries, peaches, grapes, nectarines, quinces and melons would have been difficult to match. The varieties of fruit were well chosen, and presented a very fine appearance. This was one of the most attractive parts of the exhibition. Vegetables were profusely ranged along the tables; carrots, cabbages, turnips, and other garden productions, loomed up in huge piles all about. Field crops, too, were numerous, immense pumpkins, squashes, turnips and mangel-wurtzel being thrown together. The grain occupied, as usual, a conspicuous place, and the entries were large. The white wheat shown for the Canada Company's prize of $100 was scarcely up to the quality of that exhibited last year, although there were some fine samples. Barley and other grain was quite abundant, but, owing to the unfavorable season, not so good as in former years.

The dairy productions far excelled anything of the kind at our Provincial fairs before. A cheese weighing 7,000 pounds was exhibited from Norwich, and several others of considerable dimensions. From being the poorest, Western Canada is becoming the best of cheese-producing sections in America. Five years ago there was very little cheese made of any account, but now it is a staple, and keeps increasing in the extent of its manufacture. There are eight large factories in the County of Oxford alone, which use the milk of about 2,800 cows; beside these there are several in other parts of Western Canada. The quality of the article is considered fully equal to that imported, consequently, instead of importing ourselves, we are exporting large quantities to England. There is less butter packing than formerly, since the establishment of cheese factories; still, some very fine samples of both fresh and salted butter were exhibited. Several samples of honey were shown, but there seems to be a less interest taken than heretofore, in honey-making. Butter and cheese formed the feature of the exhibition in connection with the Horticultural and Agricultural department. There was no deficiency except in quantity as regarded this portion of the department, and it is probably well that the samples were not so numerous, for it is evident they had been selected with much care. The building for this part of the show would have been large enough, but the crowding around the mammoth cheese, caused the greatest confusion, and there was much crushing, the consequence being the lightening of several pockets by the light-fingered gentry who plied their rascally avocation rather successfully on Thursday. Two or three of them were taken care of and provided for at the public expense. The gallery and the Horticultural wing were the only places where there was much crowding, and the former place was rendered like an oven, by the rays of the sun striking through the glass roof, which is quite low.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this department there was a great falling off, not near so many articles as usual being exhibited. The plows were good, but few—some of them being great improvements, indeed. Harrows were of the ordinary kinds. Seed drills were not numerous; but there was one which surpassed all others, for with it was combined a cultivator. It was decidedly the best implement on the ground. Threshing machines number about three, none of which had any particular improvement about them. Horse rakes were nothing to boast of; still they were there, and it seems that there is very little chance for improvement in this kind of implement. A machine, drawn by two horses, intended for making ditches and drains, was put in operation on Thursday, and acted as if it would ultimately answer. It is calculated to dig a depth of 30 inches. Its work was very good, but was somewhat interfered with by lookers-on crowding too near. The wagons, carriages and buggies were good, but there was little competition. The various kinds of implements were represented, and some portions of them made a good show, but there was a great deficiency in the department. What was wanting in quantity, however, was pretty much made up in quality, for many of the articles were of the very best description.

THE LIVE STOCK.

The show of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, was, perhaps, the best ever seen at a Provincial Fair. Some splendid fat cattle were on exhibition, and among the Devon breed were some beautiful animals. The Durhams, Ayshires and Galloways were likewise good. This part of the exhibition was just what it ought to be. The horses, particularly blood, were numerous, and fine. Agricultural horses were better than usual, and the carriage horses could not easily have been excelled. The pigs were quite numerous, and represented the principal breeds; but the sheep were probably the best of all; in fact, they are generally the best part of the live stock. Some very fine specimens were shown. The best kinds were the fat sheep, and long wooled, of which there were very many. The show of poultry was fair, but divided among few exhibitors, which shows that the raising of poultry is not just now so much indulged in as formerly. Some beautiful ducks and geese were shown, which have never been equalled at a previous show. There were also some fine Poland fowls.

THE CLOSE.

The exhibition closed yesterday very shortly after the President's address was delivered. The annual meeting was also held yesterday, at which it was decided to hold the next show in Kingston. The new President is Mr. WHEELER, of Scarborough.

THE CROPS.

The Hop Region of New-York.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., September, 1866.

Those of your readers who are familiar with the charming pages of the *Last of the Mohicans*, the *Pathfinder*, *Afloat and Ashore*, and the *Red Rover*, by JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, cannot fail to be interested in a few words from the place which so long proudly claimed him as a resident, and is now hallowed by his remains.

Cooperstown is a village of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, situated 58 miles west of Albany, at the foot of Otsego Lake, and at the head of the east branch of the Susquehanna River. It is accessible from the capital of the State by two routes—one *via* the New-York Central Railroad to Fort Plain, on the Mohawk River, and thence by stage 27 miles through some very fine scenery, the last nine miles of the road lying along the western shore of the lake. The other route, comparatively new, is *via* the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad (which, when completed, will connect with the New-York and Erie Road at Binghamton) to Colliersville, where the former road first strikes the Susquehanna River, and thence by stage only 16 miles. The latter route is by far the more pleasant and expeditious of the two, especially at seasons of the year when mud most abounds, for of all muddy roads these are the muddiest, and at such times "staging it" is nothing short of abominable.

The County of Otsego, of which Cooperstown is the capital, constitutes, together with the adjoining counties of Schoharie on the East, and Madison on the West, the great hop-growing region of the United States. No territory of equal extent in the country has, since the hop culture was introduced, about thirty years ago, produced more hops than this. In 1855, 168,605 pounds were produced. From this small amount there was an increase to 3,122,258 pounds in 1855. This amount was produced from 4,132 acres. The increase, since that time, has been considerable, until two or three years past. Hops are produced mainly for consumption in this country, yet considerable quantities are exported. Their culture, as heretofore carried on, is generally acknowledged to be greatly detrimental to the agricultural interests of the community, even by those who engage in it most extensively. With many farmers, it amounts to a kind of mania, causing them to neglect the cultivation of much more important crops. The "hop-picking" season is now over in this vicinity. This usually begins about the 1st of September, and lasts two or three weeks. A great many hands are employed, and good wages are paid. The hops, generally trained to grow on poles from 10 to 16 feet in height, are picked just before they become ripe enough to fall off too easily. The poles are taken up, vines and all, and laid across long narrow boxes containing about ten bushels, when a party of men, women and children gather round and soon strip them of their aromatic burden. The hops are then carefully dried in dry houses built for the purpose, then pressed and put up in bales of 500 or 800 pounds, weight, when they are ready for the market. The close of "hop-picking" is usually celebrated by a dance and a general "good time." Last year was a very poor season for hops, owing to the lice, said to be an insect similar to those which sometimes infest rosebushes. There was only about a quarter of a crop. This year the yield has been better, from half to two-thirds of the usual crop. Some idea of the hop culture may be formed from the following figures: It generally costs about $25 per acre for roots, of which several varieties are grown. Good poles, which are beginning to be scarce, cost from $12 to $20 per acre. About 8,000 of those are required for an acre, two for each hill. The hills are arranged in rows four feet apart and at right angles with each other. One thousand pounds to the acre are considered a fair yield of hops. They are bringing fifty cents a pound this year; last year they were sold as high as eighty cents. As an example of what may be made from the hop culture, I learn that a gentleman in Clarksville, six miles east of Cooperstown, has cleared, poor as this season has been, $16,000 from thirty acres of hops.

OTSEGO.

Grading of Minnesota Wheat.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsian, Sept. 27.

The Minnesota farmers are, this year, deeply interested in the grading of their wheat. Heretofore, their wheat has been of so good a quality that it would grade No. 1 without bestowing much care upon the thoroughness with which it was passed through the fanning-mill, and many did not put it through this process at all. Yet, even then, it would have brought a better price, if it had been fully cleaned of all foreign particles, as a good deal of it would have made extra milling wheat. This year, the state of the Minnesota wheat is altogether different. Although it grades very much higher than that grown in Wisconsin, being less sprouted, it is light in weight. A great deal of it comes into the line of transit in the same uncleaned condition as in former years. The consequence is, the great bulk of it goes into No. 2. Now, by taking some pains to pass it thoroughly through the cleaning process, the most of it would grade into No. 1. It would be freed from the sprouted wheat, the dust and the extraneous seeds, that go far to detract from its value. Now, the actual cost of cleansing [illegible] is not more than [illegible] cents a bushel; the shrinkage is less than five cents for the same quantity. The difference in the market value of No. 1 wheat and No. 2 is about twenty cents. Allowing the two figures named above as the average actual loss, by the process of cleansing, here will be a clear gain of ten cents to the bushel. Besides, dealers prefer to handle the wheat in its cleanest state. As it passes through the hands of these middle men, it is necessarily subjected to this cleansing process, and much speculation is made thereby. Producers may rely upon the accuracy of this statement, as it is verified by the best authentic sources.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vital Statistics.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, furnishes the following weekly letter and report to the Sanitary Superintendent:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

To. E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR—In the last week of September there were 487 deaths in New-York, including 86 in the public institutions. In Brooklyn there were 187 deaths, exclusive of county institutions. This mortality is equivalent to an annual death rate of 32 4-5 per thousand in the latter city, and 31 4-5 per thousand in New-York, exclusive of the island institutions.

Zymotic infections in New-York caused 207 deaths, or 42½ per cent. of the total mortality. In Brooklyn the same causes gave 72 deaths, or 44½ per cent. of all. Including deaths in all institutions, the mortality in diarrhœal disorders of every kind has greatly diminished, though it is still the chief cause in the zymotic list. Our record of this class last week stands as follows:

	In New-York.	In Brooklyn.
Cholera Infantum	42	23
Cholera Asiatic	38	13
Dysentery	30	9
Diarrhœa	14	12

The accompanying map points out the foul spots where all these deaths occurred.

Of the 38 fatal cases of cholera, 26 occurred in tenements, and 12 in hospitals. A group of 13 fatal cases occurred in a filthy centre of the Sixth Ward, within a radius of six hundred feet described about the northern apex of the Five Points. Another group of 9 fatal cases occurred in the 6 adjacent blocks north of Thirty-sixth-street, and between Ninth and Tenth avenues. In these, and two other subordinate groups, this exotic infection had its centres last week.

E. HARRIS,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths in this City for the week ending Sept. 29 was 487, being 30 less than in the corresponding week of last year, and 73 less than the previous week. The letter written by Dr. HARRIS, which follows the tables, will guide the reader as to the whereabouts of the cholera fields.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860.
1*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	3	15	18,120
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	2,567
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	3,757
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	1	19	21,994
5†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,341
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	34	20,698
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	13	40,308
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	22	39,722
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	1	16	44,386
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	29,651
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	23	59,963
12‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	34	36,647
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	26	32,929
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	2	16	28,087
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	4	27,588
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	19	45,183
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	5	37	72,770
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	18	57,464
19§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	2	42	32,841
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	4	31	67,554
21‖	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	4	38	49,025
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	24	61,749
	—	2	9	6	6	5	5	15	38	42	44	8	27	207	24	487	814,254

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Measles	2	Diarrhœa (Acute)	14
Scarlatina	9	Cholera (Asiatic)	38
Diphtheria	6	Cerebro (Spinal Meningitis)	42
Croup	6		
Whooping Cough	5	Intermittent Fever	1
Typhus Fever	5	Remittent Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	15	Pyæmia	2
Irritative Fever	2	Cholera Morbus	8
Puerperal Fever	1	Septicæmia	1
Dysentery (Acute)	30		

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED DISEASES.

Syphilis	2

DIETIC.

Starvation, Privation, &c.	10	Delirium Tremens	2
Intemperance	4		

DIATHETIC.

Rheumatism	1	Cancer	2
Dropsy	2		

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	58
Tabes Mesenterica	18	Hydrocephalus	14

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	14	Convulsions	26
Softening of the Brain	2	Tetanus	3
Apoplexy	2	Congestion of Brain	5
Paralysis (general)	5	Myelitis	3

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Pericarditis	3	Valvular Disease of Heart	2
Disease of the Heart	4	Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	1
Hypertrophy of the Heart	3		

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	1	Asthma	2
Bronchitis	4	Gangrene of the Lungs	1
Hydrothorax	2	Congestion of the Lungs	7
Pneumonia	17		

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Enteritis	1	Abscess of the Liver	1
Peritonitis	1	Hepatitis	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	Jaundice	2

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephria (Bright's Dis.)	5	Enlargement of the Prostrate Glands	1
Cystitis	1		

LOCOMOTARY SYSTEM.

Joint Disease, (Necrosis)	1	Hip Disease	2

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES (CHILDREN.)

Premature Birth	9	Teething	5
Cyanosis	1		

WOMEN.

Childbirth (see Puerperal Fever)	1	Flooding	1

AGE.

Old age	4

NUTRITION.

Debility	5

ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures & Contusions	9	Amputation of Hip joint	1
Burns and Scalds	5	Drowning	6

HOMICIDE.

Murder and Manslaughter	1

SUICIDE.

Wounds—Gunshot	1	Wounds—Cut, Stab	1

The following is a recapitulation of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Sept. 19:

NEW-YORK.

Men	108	Girls	136
Women	99		
Boys	145	Total	487

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Poland	2
China	1	Scotland	4
England	10	Switzerland	3
France	1	United States	295
Germany	66	West Indies	2
Ireland	96		
Italy	4	Total	487

BROOKLYN.

Men	39	Girls	62
Women	31		
Boys	74	Total	206

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Sweden	2
England	10	United States	151
Ireland	30		
Scotland	1	Total	206

The deaths in the Public Institutions were 86, being as follows: Battery Hospital, 7, cholera, 5; Castle Garden, 2; New-York Hospital, 3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 16; Almshouse, 13; Charity, 5; Colored Home, 1; Lunatic Asylum, 2, cholera, 1; Nursery Hospital, 6, cholera, 1; St. Luke's, 1; Workhouse, 5, cholera, 4; Mount Sinai Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 25, cholera, 1.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Sept. 29, 1866:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	September.	Mean height of Barometer.	Mean Temperature.	[illegible]—Lowest.	Maximum Temperature.	Daily mean of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	23	30.10	55	48	63	50	
Monday	24	30.20	56	50	66	58	
Tuesday	25	30.10	67	60	73	71	1.6
Wednesday	26	29.90	72	64	80	90	
Thursday	27	30.04	60	50	70	56	
Friday	28	30.14	65	56	75	60	
Saturday	29	30.15	63	57	70	65	

Mean of Barometer for week	30.09
Mean of Temperature for week	63
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100	63
Total Rainfall	1.6

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.—A number of bids for paving and repairing the streets were to have been opened on Monday by the Croton Aqueduct Department, but as the Comptroller refused to be present, for reasons set forth in a communication [illegible] the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners [illegible] will be opened on Friday next, whether the Comptroller is present or not. As the charter requires that all bids for Corporation work shall be opened in the Comptroller's presence, the course proposed to be followed by the Commissioners is in direct violation of the charter. The sureties of the contractors have, moreover, to be submitted to the Comptroller for his approval, and as this approval will undoubtedly be withheld, it is difficult to see what can be gained by opening the bids.

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Will Case—The Will of Mr. Jas. P. Allaire Contested on the Ground of Undue Influence, &c.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

The Allaire Will Case.—This case was called on and the trial commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court, before Mr. Justice Davis and a Jury. Some of the particulars have already been published in our columns during the time the will was under consideration before the Surrogate. It will be proper to restate some of them.

Mr. James P. Allaire died on the 22d of June, 1858, at an advanced age. He was a man well known in this community for his wealth, his mechanical genius, and his enterprise. The Allaire Works, on the East River side of the city, are at the present time a monument to his skill and industry. In October, 1850, it appears that he made a will, whereby he bequeathed to his four children—two sons and two daughters, by a first wife—very small sums of money. One of the sons received as a legacy the sum of $100 by this will. His estate at the time of his death, according to what transpired yesterday, was valued at over $200,000. Some of the property consisted of ready money, but by far the greater portion of it was invested in farms in New-Jersey. Two of these farms were known as the Brook Farm and the Jones Farm.

The great difficulty so far as the settlement of the terms of this will are concerned, consists in the fact that for some time prior to the death of the first wife of Mr. Allaire, a woman distantly connected with the family, became a sort of general nurse and housekeeper in Mr. A.'s establishment. Her real name it seems was originally Calicia A. Tompkins. This lady nursed the first Mrs. Allaire through her last illness, and after the death of the latter continued there as housekeeper and general manager for Mr. A. After the death of their mother, the four children, as appears by the evidence, became uneasy and dissatisfied in relation to the housekeeper. Meantime she continued to live and zealously work for the interest of their father, until it finally became evident to them that this housekeeper, Calicia A. Tompkins, was no longer a single woman, but their step-mother—the wife of their father. A son which now goes by the name of Hal Allaire, was born in 1857.

By the terms of the will the whole property, after a few small bequests to the children of the first wife, is to go to his second wife, Calicia Tompkins, and to her son. Mr. Bradford, in opening the case, stated that it was his opinion that the property of the testator would not exceed $100,000; it might not exceed $60,000. On the other hand, Mr. Lyon, who opened the case to the Jury on behalf of the contestants, says that the whole amount involved will not be less than $260,000.

After the will was admitted to probate, the children by the first wife employed counsel and took the case to the General Term. That Court decided the several points presented, which were—first, the question whether the instrument was executed according to the statutes of this State, and second, whether undue influence had been used on the part of Calicia Tompkins Allaire to induce him to make such a will.

The majority of the Supreme Court were of the opinion that the will had been executed in a manner which sufficiently complied with the statute, and yet the question raised of undue influence was in such doubt that it would be necessary to send the case before a Jury, which has accordingly been done.

Yesterday there was very little accomplished beyond the opening of the counsel. The trial will be resumed this morning at 10 A. M.

United States District Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Betts.

The October term of this Court was opened this morning. After the return of process Judge BETTS announced to the Bar that Judge Shipman had written to say that he would be here on Thursday, and the Admiralty calendar would then be called. There would be no Jury this term.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 o'clock. No. 33. H. Wallace et. al. vs. Robert Stow et. al. 40. A. S. Robbins, &c., vs. Mary C. McCannon. 51. Morange vs. George W. Wheeler. 52. S. N. Pike et. al. vs. Henry Lyon. 55. George Douglass vs. Woodworth, &c. 57. Collyer vs. Collyer. 60. The Tribune Association vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York. 94. Palmer vs. Brewster. 106. Joslyn vs. The National Express and Transportation Company. 110. Hilton et. al. vs. Niles et. al. The general call of the calendar commences at No. 117, which is Brookman et. al. vs. Bagley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 1897, 1917, 1935, 1939, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1999, 1931, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959.

CIRCUIT,—*Part II.*—Held in the General Term Room, by Justice INGRAHAM, Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 1634, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650 1652, 1654, 1656, 1660, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1686, 1688.

CIRCUIT, *Part III.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street, second floor. Court opens at 10 A. M., by Justice DAVIS.—Nos. 1609, 1157 1161, 1165, 593 1189, 1025, 705, 745, 1213, 1227, 1241, 1273, 1281, 1085, 1305, 1327, 1335, 1339, 1343.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice DANIELS.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 110, 151, 161, 163, 164, 142, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday, October 4—*Part II.*—Nos. 1422, 1572, 1990, 2526, 1764, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 1716, 2718, 2720.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1237, 1329, 293, 1527, 1378, 1262, 1053, 1459, 1570, 1576, 1658, 1482, 1577, 1403. *Part II.*—Nos. 2366, 2367, 2368, 683, 1025, 1583, 1588, 1601, 1517, 1336, 1524, 1587, 492, 1584, 1609.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday the Grand Jury was impanelled, Hon. FREDERICK CONKLING being Foreman. The Recorder addressed a brief charge to the Grand Jurors, alluding to all the points usually commended for attention at such a time. After this the business of the Court proceeded.

LOOKING AT THE ROOMS.

James Goodwin, indicted for grand larceny, was brought up and tried. It appeared from the testimony of Mrs. Bertha White, of No. 320 East Sixteenth-street, the complainant in the case, that on or about the 9th of May the prisoner and another man went to the house of the witness for the ostensible purpose of looking at some rooms which she had to let; she was accompanied by the prisoner when she was showing the rooms, the unknown man having been instructed to remain down stairs. Accordingly the unknown man was left in the front room. During the absence of witness and the prisoner, the occupant of the front room took from the table in the rear room, a gold chain and a pair of opera glasses of the value of $120, the door between the two rooms having been left open; when the prisoner came down after looking at the rooms, the unknown man thought he would like to look at them also, this time leaving the prisoner in the front room. After examining the rooms, the prisoner and the unknown man left, immediately after which, Mrs. White discovered that the articles referred to were gone. She had just placed them on the table from which they were taken before opening the door to the prisoner and his accomplice. The witness subsequently identified the prisoner on the street and had him arrested. Mr. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, seemed to be much puzzled with the witness, as she was voluble, and withal very precise. She could not be shaken from her point, and left the witness stand an undoubted conqueror, for shortly afterward the Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded to Friday for sentence.

HEAVY IN THE TAILORING BUSINESS.

Ferdinand Bush pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 17th of September Philip A. Ralph, of No. 117 John-street, having charge of a wagon in which were various articles, detected the prisoner taking off a bundle of materials for twelve coats, of the value of $150. The property was found in his possession. He was remanded till Friday.

A NEW-FANGLED BURGLAR.

Henry St. John pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 16th of September Officer McElroy, of the Tenth Precinct, was passing along the Bowery, when he observed that the door of the saloon of Henry Barnhardt, No. 177, was open. He entered, and saw a quantity of cigars and tobacco bundled up, ready to be taken away, and he at the same time observed the prisoner escaping through the rear window into the yard, where he arrested him. The prisoner put a decidedly new construction on the character of his offence on his preliminary examination, saying: "I am not guilty of burglary, but I broke into the place; I found the bar loose, but locked, and I raised the bar up and entered the place." He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

CAUGHT IN HIS TRACKS.

George Anderson pleaded guilty of an attempt at petit larceny. There was no doubt as to the fact that the prisoner had on the 9th of September broken into the saloon of Messrs John and Michael Wohn, No. 147 Forsyth-street, and stolen therefrom nine ivory bagatelle balls, a coat and a quantity of copper coin, all of the value of $57, as on the following morning Officer Connor, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found the prisoner endeavoring to sell the property described, and arrested him. The property was identified as that which had been stolen. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

STEALING A CANDY MACHINE.

Charles Hegeman pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 31st of August he stole from Louis Wegenroth, of No. 24 Division-street, a candy machine of the value of $150. He had first visited the shop and looked round it and among the workmen, evidently with the view of preparing for the theft of the machine. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

FATE OF A STREET ROBBER.

John Murphy pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the morning of the 11th of September, Emil Sondergaard, of No. 118 Hester-street, was passing along Broome-street, when he was accosted by the prisoner, who picked his watch from his vest pocket and relieved him of his watch-chain, both of the value of $40. Murphy was subsequently arrested by Officer Culbert of the Tenth Precinct, and the property found on his person. It was subsequently identified by Mr. Sondergaard, and the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

[illegible] IN THE WINE BUSINESS.

Moses [illegible] pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The prisoner had represented himself to be a person on board a French steamer, and had obtained money from John Foley, of No. 37 Washington-street, as a loan, to enable him to pay for certain wine which he had sold, but could not release until he had paid for it. Moses had the inexcusable habit of getting money where he could, and as much as he could, on the strength of representations which were false. The Court suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchins, Assistant District-Attorney, for the People.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. [illegible] Devoe, grand larceny.
The People vs. Julia Brown, grand larceny.
The People vs. Elizabeth Cline, grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick H. Freeling, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Gilmore, grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Jones, Edward Pelham, Benjamin Tine, grand larceny.
The People vs. Dennis O'Conor, grand larceny.
The People vs. Ivar Lundblad, grand larceny.
The People vs. John McGinn, grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Soler, grand larceny, two cases.
The People vs. Mary Gleason and John Cheriot, petit larceny from person.
The People vs. Henry Smith, assault and battery and felony.
The People vs. James Wilson, assault and battery and felony.
The People vs. Louis Isaacs, burglary, first degree, and grand larceny.
The People vs. Martin Dunn, robbery, first degree.
The People vs. Patrick Connor, James McNally, Joseph Hand, James Brady, robbery, first degree.
The People vs. George Andrews, forgery, third degree, two cases.

Minor Criminal Offences—Pilfering Bags, Pugilistic Men and Pugnacious Women.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The Special Sessions calendar yesterday contained a list of 58 cases for trial. Of these 23 were for assault and battery, 24 for petty larceny, 1 for gambling, 3 for violation of the boat laws, 1 for violation of Health ordinances, and six were awaiting sentence. Several of these were adjourned to a future day on various pretexts, and in others no complainants appearing the prisoners were discharged.

TAKING HIS WORD.

Patrick Mullen was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon William McGarll. The two men were friends, but the prisoner on one occasion, being under the influence of liquor, beat the complainant. When called upon to plead guilty or not guilty, the prisoner replied "I don't know, Judge, whether I did or not. I was very drunk and don't remember. Whatever McGarll will swear to is all right. I was very drunk, and I'll believe what he'll swear to. As McGarll swore to the assault, the prisoner was fined $5, which he paid and took his departure perfectly satisfied.

A SUSPECTED SERVANT.

Margaret Maloney was charged with stealing blankets and bed quilts, valued at $25, from Mrs. Eliza McConnell. The prisoner had been employed by the complainant for a month, during the illness of the latter. While in the house the prisoner had the keys of a store-room to which no one else had access. When the complainant recovered from her sickness she dismissed the prisoner, but discovered that when Margaret left some articles of clothing, and the bed quilts also, disappeared. As the goods were not found, the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and the prisoner was discharged.

CLOTHED IN FINE LINEN.

Henry Cowber, a genteelly-dressed and good-looking young man, was arraigned for having stolen a shirt from his friend William H. Conklin. The prisoner said that he had been in the country for some time, and on his return to the City he went directly to the complainant's room. While there it occurred to him that he needed a clean shirt, and he accordingly put on one belonging to his friend. Unfortunately, he selected the identical one that the complainant wanted to put on that night, and, consequently, its disappearance was speedily noticed. Subsequently the accused was seen in Broadway with the shirt on his back, was arrested, and, on being tried, was found guilty. The prisoner stated that he only borrowed the shirt, and asked the privilege of showing good character. He was remanded until Saturday.

TOO FRIENDLY.

Edward Monagher was arraigned for an assault committed upon Francis G. Young. It appears from the evidence that the complainant was riding down town in a Broadway car, and that the car was so crowded that some of the passengers were forced to stand up. The defendant, who was intoxicated, entered the car, and insisted upon having a seat, and not finding any one willing to give up to him he quietly seated himself in complainant's lap. Mr. Young pushed him away once, but he reseated himself upon his knee. Mr. Young called the conductor, when prisoner dealt complainant a violent blow in the face. Some of the passengers who witnessed the cowardly attack seized the prisoner and handed him over to a policeman. The prisoner admitted striking the complainant, but alleged intoxication as the excuse. The magistrate held that drunkenness was but an aggravation of the offence, and therefore fined the prisoner $50.

A SAD CASE.

Susan Dorey and Kate Sullivan, two barefooted, bareheaded, half-clad little girls, aged about 6 and 8 years respectively, were charged with having stolen two sheets from Mary Brown. The complainant had been washing and had her clothes drying upon the line, when these two little waifs from the street entered the yard and carried away the articles mentioned. The little ones, whose appearance indicated that their whole life had been spent in the gutters, acknowledged the theft, but said they were put up to it by a female relative who wanted money to buy some gin with. Not a friend appeared to say a word for them, and in the kindness of his heart the Magistrate sent them both to the House of Refuge. The little ones were very much frightened at first, but brightened up when assured that they should be well cared for, and have plenty to eat and comfortable clothing to wear.

WOULDN'T SETTLE IT.

Mary E. Watkins and Sarah E. Thompson, colored women, had a quarrel and a fight, but the evidence was so contradictory that it was impossible to tell which one began it. Sarah, however, reached Court first, swore out a warrant, and Mary was arrested. When the case was called counsel for the prisoner stated that the matter had been amicably settled. The much-abused Sarah, however, rose promptly and denied this statement, and asserted that she wished to continue the prosecution. A number of witnesses were sworn, when it appeared that the combatants were occupants of the same house, and one said to the other "You are a bad woman, and if you are a lady you will take it up." This challenge could not be resisted, and a fight followed. The prisoner was fined $10.

ALL ABOUT A CLOCK.

Mrs. Mary E. Blauvelt preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mrs. Josephine Roth. The complainant testified that she left a clock at the store of defendant's husband to be repaired, and instead of repairing it that gentleman broke it all to pieces. When complainant called for it she was justly indignant at the dilapidated condition in which she found her property, and expressed her mind in language more personal than elegant. Thereupon Mrs. Roth took up the quarrel in behalf of her husband, and struck the complainant in the face. The prisoner appeared by counsel, but Mrs. Blauvelt considered herself equal to at least one lawyer, managing her case so successfully as to cause a fine of $10 to be imposed upon the prisoner. Mr. Roth disbursed the required sum, and marched out of Court with his pugilistic spouse, closely followed by the triumphant complainant.

VIOLATION OF THE BOAT LAW.

James Sweeney, George Sweeney and John Sweeney were arraigned on complaint of Capt. Hart, of the Harbor Police, for a violation of the law in regard to boating in the harbor. The law prohibits any person, except a consignee, visiting any vessel in the harbor previous to her arrival at the place where she is to discharge her cargo. There are numerous watermen, however, who make a practice of pulling out to the vessels for the purpose of making contracts for stevedoring, buying junk, employing sailors, &c., and among them are many dishonest ones who appropriate to themselves articles belonging to the vessel. The law was passed more especially for the benefit of emigrants, who used to be swindled most outrageously by these runners. In the present case prisoners were found on board the schooner *Kingfisher*, and were taken off by the Police. Counsel for the prisoners endeavored to show that this case did not come within the meaning of the law, and made a lengthy argument to sustain his point. He was answered by Capt. Hart, who appeared as complainant, witness and prosecutor, and the Court overruled the counsel's motion to dismiss. The prisoners were found guilty and fined $100 each. Mr. Harris, who says he has been a junk man for twenty years, testified to the good character of the accused, and indulged in some personalities toward Capt. Hart, and suggested a desire to fight that gentleman, to which the Captain responded with alacrity. The contest was, by mutual consent, postponed to a more fitting occasion.

John Behman, Frederick Schurman, Adolph Englebe and Deidrich Heinstenlyth, young men, residents of Jersey City, were arraigned for running alongside of a vessel just arrived in an unlicensed boat and conversing with the passengers. In this instance it was shown that the defendants were not watermen, but that they had hired the boat for the purpose of going to the vessel to see the sister of one of them, who had just arrived. In the absence of any suspicion of criminal intent the prisoners were released.

John McGowan, a waterman, was shown to have pulled out to an incoming vessel in a boat which had no license. He took with him a man, whose business it was to buy junk or slush. When he saw the Police-boat coming after him he attempted to escape, but failed. Mr. Harris, the junkman before-mentioned, attempted to act as counsel for the prisoner, and through his contradictory statements made to Court, succeeded in getting his client fined $100 and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. The prisoner can thank Mr. Harris for that four week's of penitentiary service.

KICKED HIS ACCUSER.

Patrick Hughes was charged with assault and battery committed upon Napoleon B. Chapman. It appeared in evidence that the two men worked for the same employer, and that the complainant reported some act of the prisoner to "the boss," for which he received the punishment alleged. The prisoner said, "He called me a thief and I kicked him for it." He was fined $25.

A NON-SOCIETY MAN.

Edmund Rorke was accused of assaulting Alexander [illegible]. The two men were at work on the Academy of Music, and because Rorke was a non-society man the other workmen procured his discharge, [illegible] the complainant instigated the affair, struck him in the face. The prisoner said: "I am a scaffold rigger, Judge, and was at work on the Academy of Music. These fellows are hod-carriers, and because I would not join the hod-carriers' society they got me discharged and kept me out of five days' work. Why would I join their society, Judge, when I never carried a hod in my life. This man was at the bottom of the whole thing so I just slapped his face." Found guilty, sentence suspended and prisoner released.

APPROPRIATING CANARY BIRDS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, alias Williams, who appeared at the bar with a baby in her arms, was accused of stealing two canary birds from the passenger depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Mrs. Anna Sheehan, who has charge of the ladies' apartment, testified that the canaries belonged to a passenger, but had been left in her charge. The prisoner came into the room, and when she left the birds disappeared also. The suspected woman was pursued, and captured with one of the birds in her hand. The prisoner denied the charge, and commenced a long story about being on her way to join her husband and children in Buffalo, but as her tongue was untiring she was cut short by being remanded to prison for sentence.

THE FIRE IN AVENUE A.

Henry Judge, a young man, was arraigned for stealing one box of tea, the property of Henry O'Brien. It appears that during the fire in Avenue A, a short time since, whereby so many persons lost their lives, the prisoner was caught in the act of carrying off the tea. He attempted to show that he was endeavoring to save that and other property for the benefit of the owners, but his own witnesses rather injured his case than otherwise. Remanded for sentence.

BRUTALITY.

John McEllston, a middle-aged man, was complained of by Peter McCann for brutally beating a little boy about eight years old. From the testimony of three witnesses it appeared that three little boys had crawled into a baker's covered wagon, of which the prisoner had charge, to get out of the rain. He came out of his house, and seeing them sitting there, called to them to get out. Two dodged out of the front of the wagon, and the other, while trying to clamber out at the back, was seized by the prisoner, who choked the little fellow until the blood ran from his mouth and he became insensible. He then threw the boy into the gutter and left him. Mr. McCann, who witnessed the dastardly act, picked up the lad and conveyed him to a drug-store, and thence he was taken to the hospital, where he still lies suffering from his injuries. Mr. McCann and two other witnesses thought the boy was dead when they got to him; and so indignant were they, that they caused the prisoner's arrest. He plead in extenuation that the boys were committing a nuisance in the wagon; but even this paltry excuse for so cowardly an assault was not supported by evidence. The Court found him guilty of the assault and remanded him for sentence, Justice Kelly saying that he desired to learn how the boy progressed in the Hospital before pronouncing sentence.

BEATING AN OLD LADY.

Margaret Ernst, a German lady, 82 years of age, whose tottering limbs were not strong enough to bear her to the witness box unassisted, and whose feeble voice could scarcely give utterance to her complaint, preferred a charge of assault and battery against her son-in-law, Ernst Schmidt. She stated that the prisoner, who keeps a lager-beer saloon, owed her some money, and she went to the saloon to ask him for it. He became incensed and put her out of doors, and in doing so pushed her down heavily upon the sidewalk. Her statement was corroborated by a witness who saw the whole transaction. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and remanded him for sentence.

A FRAIL THIEF.

Catharine Hannah, a rather pretty, but poorly dressed cyprian, was charged with stealing two silver dollars from Wm. C. Gardner. The complainant, who is a steward on board of a vessel, testified that he met Catharine in the street and took her to a saloon to get refreshments. While there he gave the girl five dollars, but she was not content with the sum, and stole two dollars more. The silver was found secreted in her stocking. The prisoner was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary, whereupon her whole demeanor changed, and from the courteous penitent she became the brazen, shameless thief, vowing vengeance against her prosecutor, and with many oaths threatening his life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patrick Kroker, assault and battery, $10; Margaret Finn, assault and battery, $10; Patrick Clampitt, petty larceny, at request of complainant sentence suspended; Catharine Williams, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Eliza Simpson, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; James Durker and Moses Wolf, violation of Health Ordinances, failed to appear for trial, bail forfeited.

SUSPENDED CASES.

Sentences were pronounced as follows upon prisoners previously tried and remanded: Richard Gardner, petty larceny, 20 days City Prison; Frederick Hildebrandt, assault and battery, $20; Patrick Monahan, a boy, House of Refuge one year; John Maguire, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Frank Rogers, aged 11, petty larceny, House of Refuge till of age; Charles Voght, assault and battery, $30.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 2, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. Indorsed	103	1000	New-York Cen.	119¼
40,000	U. S. 6s, '67	138	800	do	119
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '68	136	500	do	118¾
29,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾	500	do	118½
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	111½	100	do	118
48,000	do	111¾	200	do	118¾
4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109	100	Erie R.	87¾
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¼	3200	do	88
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99½	15	do	87
4,400	do....Small	101¼	200	do	87¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	106	200	Erie R. Pr.	83
5,000	do....3d Ser.	105¾	100	Hud. R. R.	124
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	100	1000	Reading R.	118¾
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	100	500	do	118½
13,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	72	500	do	118
1,000	do	72¼	300	Mich. Cen. R.	114¾
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72¼	21	do s30	114
26,000	do	72	300	Tol. W. & W.	47
19,000	do	72½	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	90¼
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	84	400	do	90
13,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	64¾	1100	do	90½
2,000	do	64½	21	do	90
100,000	O. & M. Cer.	31¾	500	Ill. Central R.	125¼
40,000	do	31½	300	do	125½
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100	100	do	125
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	111	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	91
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	94	100	do	90¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Int.	96	600	do	90½
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	81¼	500	do	90¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95½	500	Chi. & N. W.	42¾
20,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M. '93	75	4300	do	42½
100	Bank of Commerce	119	500	do	43
9	St. Nicholas Bank	108	100	do	42¾
20	Irving Bank	104	1400	Chi. & N. W. P.	73¾
150	Fourth National	107	100	do	73½
5	Park Bank	148	300	do	73¾
100	Ninth Nat. Bank	115	100	do	73
100	Canton Co	56	100	Cleve. & Tol.	122
50	Del. & Hud. C.	153	100	do b10	122¾
200	Central Coal Co.	52¾	100	do	122½
200	At. Mail S. Co.	116	400	do	122¼
100	do	115¾	500	Chic. & R. I.	108¾
200	Boston W. P.	32¼	100	do	108½
100	do	32½	100	do	108¼
500	Cum. Coal P	55¾	100	do	108½
400	do	55½	300	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	87
200	Wilksbarre Coal	58	161	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	98
100	West. U. Tel.	55½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ..x-d	107¾
100	do	55¾	500	do	107
200	do	55¼	16	New-Jersey C.	129
400	do	55	100	Alt. & T. H.	40¾
300	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	98	300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	73½
200	Union Nav. Co.	109	100	H. & St. Jo.	38
100	Ashb'n Coal	16	200	Mil. & St. P.	55¾
100	Quick. Min.	54¼	100	do	55½
100	do	54½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74½
200	do	54½	300	do	74
300	Mar. Min.	14	100	do	74¼
300	Mar. Min. Pr.	32	100	do	74½
100	do	31¾	200	Chi. & G. E. s3	50¾
200	do	31½	100	do	50½
			100	do	50¾
			100	do s3	50½
			100	H. & St. J. Pr.	54
			100	Del., L. & W. R.	150

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99¼	100	M. S. & N. I.	89¾
150,000	O. & M. Cer.	31¾	100	do	89¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	55½	200	do	89½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	54¾	200	do	89
100	do b30	54¾	400	do	89¼
200	Mariposa Pref.	31¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	118½	1700	Chic. & N. W.	42
100	do	118¾	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	73
100	Hud. Riv. R.	123¾	200	do s30	72¾
300	Erie R.	87	200	do	72¾
100	do	87¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	108
100	Erie R. Pref.	81¾	100	do	107¾
300	do	82	100	do	107¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	114¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	40½
100	do	114¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	106	150	Hudson R.	123¾
18,000	do....2d Ser.	106	100	Erie Railroad	88¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72¼	200	do	88
20,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	64¾	375	do	87¾
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	31¾	500	do	87½
50,000	do	31¾	200	do ....2d call	87
20,000	do	31¾	100	Erie R. P.	82
30,000	do	31¾	10	do	81¾
20,000	do	31¾	100	Mich. Cen.	114¾
50,000	do	31¾	800	M. So. & N. I.	89¾
100	Canton Co.	55¼	400	Ill. Cen. R.	125
100	Quick. Min. Co.	54¾	200	do	125¼
500	do	54¾	100	do	125½
200	do b15	54¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.	90¾
300	West. U. Tel.	54½	200	do	91
100	Boston W. P.	32¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	42¾
100	Mariposa Pr.	31	100	do	42½
400	do	30¾	1000	Chi. & N. W. P.	73¾
1250	N. Y. Cen.	119	200	Chic. & R. I.	108
1000	do	119¼	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	107
600	do	119	100	Alt. & T. H.	40
100	do	119¼	500	Mar. & C. 1st P.	40
25	do	119½	300	Chic. & Alt.	112¾
200	do ....2d call	119¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. ..b3	32¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. ....x-d	124¾
10,000	do b3	32	100	do b10	124¾
100	Spruce Hill C.	4¾	100	do	124¾
100	Mar. Pref. s3	32¼	1500	Clev. & Pitts	91¾
200	do s3	32¼	600	do s3	91¾
300	do b5	32¼	500	do s3	91¾
200	do	32	300	do b15	91½
400	West. U. Tel.	55¾	800	do s3	91¾
300	do s3	55¾	200	do b3	91¾
200	do b10	55¾	500	do s3	91½
100	do s5	55¾	1700	Cleve. & Tol.	122½
4100	N. Y. Central	119	200	Chi. R. I. & P. ..x-d	108¾
100	do	119¼	800	Chi. & N. W.	42
800	Erie Railroad	88¾	400	do	41¾
700	do	88½	200	do	41¾
600	do b3	88¾	300	do	41¾
100	do s3	88¾	600	do	41¾
200	do	88½	900	do	42
200	Hud. R. R.	124¼	3100	do	42
200	Reading R. c	118½	2300	do	42¼
100	do	118½	1900	do	42
400	do	118¾	1200	do	42½
200	do	118½	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	73¾
100	do	118½	100	do	73½
3100	do	118½	1400	do b3	73¾
500	do	118¾	100	do b3	73½
100	do b10	118¾	1500	do	73¾
300	Mich. Cen. R.	114¾	1100	do	73¾
400	Mich. S. & N. I. c	90¼	300	P., F. W. & C. x-d ..c	107¾
200	do	90½	200	do b3	107½
400	do	90	300	do	107¾
300	do b10	90½	100	Chic. & G. E.	50½
800	do	90¼	100	do b3	49¾
300	do b3	90¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

The speculators for the rise in the Gold Room made the sharp corner on the Cash Gold for delivery to-day, for which they had been quietly working for nearly a week past. They exacted from the shorts, [illegible] ⅌ cent. for its use until Wednesday, after first advancing the price to 148[illegible] ⅌ cent. The difference between cash and regular sales was about the same as the consideration paid for borrowing Gold. The higher price and scarcity in the Room brought down the rate of Exchange on London full [illegible] ⅌ cent. Trade remitters were not willing to pay the price for Gold, and the Bankers were not inclined to subject themselves to the annoyance of borrowing Gold to pay for the exchange offered to them below their own drawing notes.

The appearances in the money market were of continued and decided abundance, and at cheap rates, even on loans to the brokers, proposed by the lender to be made payable at 30 or 60 days. The demand rates are [illegible] ⅌ cent. to the leading firms of the street, [illegible] ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous, and [illegible] ⅌ cent. on 30@60 day paper. The course of the market in September and October this year, is so widely exceptional that [illegible] entire season down to the New Year without pressure or material advance in rates.

The funds have been unusually quiet today. The rise in Gold counteracted the decline in old 5-20's reported from London, and the superabundance of money maintained the description of [illegible].

The Stock Exchange [illegible] excitement on the Railway speculation. After two such rampant markets as Saturday and Monday, some calculations were made [illegible] noon on a decided reaction, even to the contrary, of [illegible] skirmishing on Erie, Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Fort Wayne, &c., and frequent ups and downs of [illegible] ⅌ cent. in prices, but the general temper of the speculation was [illegible] be substantially [illegible] on the [illegible] movement yesterday. The Erie party continue in the lead, and are watched, of course, with much interest, not only by the other operators, but by the buyers and sellers of other Stocks. Every momentary decline of ½@1 ⅌ cent. is accepted as the sign of an approaching [illegible] large and [illegible] The Northwest Common Shares advanced rapidly to 43 ⅌ cent.; the Preferred Stock was again sold at 73½@74 ⅌ cent.; Illinois Central rose to 125¼ ⅌ cent., and Michigan Central to 114½ ⅌ cent. There was a partial reaction in Rock Island, which had its rise earlier last week than the other Western Roads. The transactions in Erie continued on a large scale, but under less excitement [illegible] were firm [illegible] same as yesterday in prices, though attracting less attention, owing to the absorbing interest for the movement in the Railways.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,027,325 92; [illegible] Customs, $385,000; Gold Notes, $302,000. Payments, $879,022 22. Balance, $89,457,301 30.

The exports of Treasure from San Francisco in August were, as follows:

[illegible]

The administration of the Erie Railway Company are now [illegible] buoyant [illegible] to retrieve the great financial blunder of last May in lending Mr. DREW 58,000 shares of the Stock, [illegible] cents on the dollar, [illegible] at 73@75 [illegible] DREW's hands [illegible] with to break down the market [illegible] the Company's enlargement, but [illegible] less than [illegible] followers of Mr. DREW in his Wall-street speculations, [illegible] tion, which [illegible] was supposed, [illegible] the Stock [illegible] cents on the dollar, [illegible] but the stock [illegible] be kept down [illegible] and his friends [illegible] With various fluctuations [illegible] nearly 90 cents on the dollar, [illegible] price [illegible] $1,710,000, [illegible] of 14,000 shares then lent out to Mr. Drew under an advance of 65 cents, would probably have saved the second and larger "operation" of the same nature with that gentleman in May. At all events, it would have saved the credit of the executive administration for business capacity. Such a sale we know was not only suggested, but urged upon the management; but from some cause—possibly the consideration of good faith to Mr. Drew, who was then bulling the stock at 95@97 cents, and must have been the purchaser of the 14,000 shares if only to save his market—the opportunity was not availed of.

The last loan of Stock (May, 1866,) to Mr. Drew on his advances of 60 cents, was originally made on ten days' notice, at the option of the Company. The opportunity is now afforded of calling it in and selling it out and out, in whole or in part, at 85 or 90 cents on the dollar. And this too without depriving the Company of the right to take it back hereafter, should their finances and the prospect of fair dividends on the Common Stock authorize it. Even if this right should not be availed of, it is easy to see that the use of $5,000,000 of Money, free of interest, (free at all events until the Dividends on the Common Stock, now indefinitely postponed, are resumed,) would be every way better, and far more creditable, for the Company than $3,480,000 at 7 ꝑ cent. a year. Perhaps the difference in Money would be found extremely convenient in January in paying the 7 ꝑ cent. for 1866 promised to the Preference Shareholders.

The Clearing House Association held their annual meeting at the Clearing House to-day, at 12 o'clock. The following officers and Committees were elected: John Q. Jones, Chairman; R. Bayles, Secretary; W. A. Camp, Manager. Clearing House Committee—J. D. Vermilye, James M. Morrison, E. D. Brown, S. R. Comstock, C. P. Leverich. Committee on Suspensions—James Gallatin, Jacob Campbell, Jr., George W. Duer, Edward Haight, W. R. Kitchen. Committee on Admissions—C. F. Hunter, J. E. Southworth, Thomas Monahan, Joseph M. Price, U. A. Murdock. Committee of Arbitration—R. H. Lowry, W. L. Jenkins, J. P. Yelverton, Shepherd Knapp, Nathaniel Hayden. The total capital of the Association is $81,770,000. Fifty-eight Banks compose the Association. The transactions for the past year, ending Oct. 1, 1866, were $29,783,282,020 46. The total transactions for thirteen years were $158,070,344,871 33. The aggregate transactions for the past year were $2,715,132,570 87 in excess of the previous year, and $4,800,366,159 59 greater than the year ending Oct. 1, 1864, and $17,624,024,722 65 more than the average for thirteen years—all of which has been accomplished without error or loss to the Association.

The week's Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $2,042,566. Included in the Exports were 1,737 bales Cotton, valued at $254,242.

Receipts of Produce at Tide Water at Albany, from the Opening of Navigation to Sept. 22.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Canal opened	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	630,800	453,000	115,400
Wheat, bushels	11,038,600	5,503,000	2,089,200
Corn, bushels	6,844,700	9,327,000	17,910,100
Barley, bushels	187,400	340,100	266,100
Oats, bushels	5,083,400	5,894,300	6,408,200
Rye, bushels	103,800	487,500	637,600
Malt	—	409,800	320,500
Beef, bbls	5,600	7,190	100
Pork, bbls	54,700	14,850	11
Bacon, lbs	559,300	1,273,100	—
Butter, lbs	53,100	80,400	46,300
Lard, lbs	1,662,600	1,773,800	58,900
Cheese, lbs		6,341,200	1,067,400
Wool	467,300	413,600	380,600

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Sept. 22, 1866.

Sir: By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the third section of the act approved July 13, 1866, I hereby designate the following places in the Third Collection District of Georgia as places where an Assessor or Assistant Assessor and a Collector or Deputy Collector will be located on the days respectively named, for the purpose of weighing and appropriately marking, under the internal revenue laws, any cotton which may be brought to those several places from the localities where the same is produced, in the same district, viz:

Greene County—Greensboro, Mondays; Union Point, Wednesdays; Woodville, Fridays.

Morgan County—Madison, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Buckhead, Thursdays; Rutledge, Saturdays.

Wilkes and Taliaferro Counties—Washington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; Sharon, Mondays; Crawfordsville, Thursdays.

Columbia County—Thomson, Mondays and Fridays; Dearing, Tuesdays; Berzelia, Wednesdays.

Newton County—Covington, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; Conyers, Mondays and Fridays.

Putnam County—Eatonton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; Dennis, Thursdays.

Warren, Glascock and Hancock Counties—Camak, Mondays; Barnett, Tuesdays; Mayfield, Thursdays and Fridays; Warrenton, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Cotton will be weighed in other places than the above whenever the interests and convenience of the public require it.

You will please give such public notice of this designation as will reach, if practicable, all the producers of cotton in your district.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

John Bowles, Esq., Assessor Third District, Augusta, Ga.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decisions: Pit and cross-cut saws are not exempt from taxation, as hand-saws. Bank note paper and card paper are not exempt, as printing paper. Printed envelopes are taxable to the amount of five per cent. of their full value. The deduction of bottles, barrels, boxes, cases, spools, &c., used in putting up goods for sale, and heretofore allowed to manufacturers as expenses of sales, is allowed under the act of July 13, 1866.

Collector's Office
United States Internal Revenue,
Macon, Geo., Sept. 18, 1866.

At a meeting of the Assessors and Collectors of Georgia, held at Macon this day, the following action was taken.

As officers of the United States Internal Revenue Department in the State of Georgia, our first duty is to guard vigilantly the interests of the Government; second, to perform our functions with the least possible annoyance to the tax-payers; to facilitate commerce, and protect the people from any unnecessary expense in money and time, and to throw no impediment in the way of cotton moving in its natural course to market; therefore,

Resolved, That whenever designated points in different counties in one district for weighing, assessing and collecting the tax on cotton, tends to turn it from it natural course, thereby inflicting on the producer a loss in value; or whenever the designated points for weighing, assessing, &c., in other districts are less expensive to be reached, that the producer and owner of cotton be allowed by officers to convey their cotton without hindrance to such points.

Resolved, That in thus accommodating the people the Government cannot possibly be defrauded of one dollar in taxes.

Resolved, That inasmuch as frauds might be perpetrated on the Government by giving duplicate permits to remove cotton, we will issue originals only, and recommend that common carriers receipt to shippers for permits.

CHAS. H. HOPKINS, Assessor First District.
A. N. WILSON, Collector First District.
JAS. C. McBURNEY, Collector Second District.
JOHN BOWLES, Assessor Third District.
WILL. D. BARD, Collector Third District.
W. H. WATSON, Assessor Fourth District.
JAMES ATKINS, Collector Fourth District.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 11,012 bbls. Flour, 81,362 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats, 15 bbls. Pork, 50 pkgs. Beef and 61 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and buoyant, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 25@$12 50 ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request at rising prices. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@[illegible], and St. Domingo, [illegible], gold, ꝑ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,416 bags; sales 12,523 bags. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 92,000 bags, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 32,493 bags of Rio, 3,549 bags of Java, 23,079 bags of Ceylon, 11,361 bags of Maracaibo, 15,932 bags of Laguayra, and 5,566 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	19,500
New-York, bags	33,498
Grand total, bags	52,998

COTTON—Has been less active to-day, opening buoyantly, but closing rather heavily. Quotations remain about the same as at the close of yesterday, though some of the earlier sales to-day showed a further advance of one cent ꝑ lb., which, however, was not maintained in subsequent transactions. Middling grades closed at from 42c.@45c. ꝑ lb. Sales and resales since our last 5,800 bales, against receipts of 3,517 bales. The week's receipts have been 1,937 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,509
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	22,088
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	463,429
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports week ending to-day	1,737
Exports since Sept. 1	20,439
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	309,019
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Pepperell E, 24c.; Pepperell R, 22½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 35c.; Red Bank, 22½c.; Plymouth, 23c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Dunnell, 18½c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyer's I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 50c.@75c. Skirts—Elm City Company No. 10, $21; No. 40, $33; No. 60, $39. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrotte, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 4, $8 50; No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13. Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Byron Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Massachusetts, 21c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 23c.; Naumkeag, 20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, the market opening more firmly for sound grades, but closing heavily. Sales since our last, 13,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $8 10@$11; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 50@$12 90, chiefly at $8 65@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 50 ꝑ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10	@$11 00
Extra State	8 50	@12 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 20	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 55	@15 50
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 60

Southern Flour continues in request, at uniform prices. Sales since our last 950 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$13 75 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted; 100 bbls. Extra sold on private terms. Rye Flour is in demand and advancing, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 50 ꝑ bbl. Sales 1,270 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat was held with more firmness early in the day, in view of the light supply available; but buyers did not respond, and the market closed tamely, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels, including new white Michigan at $3 05@$3 35; poor to fair Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 56, and good new Chicago Spring on private terms, ꝑ bushel. Corn has been in active request, partly for export, rallying slightly in price during the day, but closing with less buoyancy. Some of the speculative holders of lots in store were eager to realize; and their efforts to do so tended to depress the whole market. Sales, since our last, add up 196,000 bushels, at 94½c. for inferior; 95c.@96½c., closing at 95½c.@96c. afloat, and 95½c.@97c., closing at 95½c.@96c., in store, for sound Mixed Western; 96c.@98c. for Yellow Western, 97c.@97½c. for White Western, ꝑ bushel. Oats are in active demand at decidedly firmer prices, including Chicago at 54c.@60c., and Milwaukee at 58c.@63c.; Ohio at 57½c.; State at 62c.@63c., and Jersey at 58c.@60c. ꝑ bushel. Sales 104,000 bushels. Rye is in request, including Western at $1 08 ꝑ bushel. Sales, 7,500 bushels. Barley has been in demand; 8,500 bushels sold at about $1 45 ꝑ bushel. Barley Malt has not varied much; sales, 8,000 bushels on p. t. The fortnight's business in Breadstuffs in this market, Mr. Edward Bill reviews thus: "The continued reports of damage to the crop of new Wheat, and the high rates current throughout the Western States, are having the effect to greatly reduce the quantity of Flour to come forward to the seaboard. Our stock here is very light, and with a quite active demand, prices have almost daily advanced, showing quite a large increase in the fortnight since my last report. There is much anxiety among those most interested regarding the future of the Wheat market—so far the receipts of New are very light and not sufficient to keep the City millers employed—the stock of sound in store is exhausted, and there is but little known to be on the way to this City. With only about five weeks in which to ship from Chicago and Milwaukee, and the extreme rates now prevalent, the supplies would undoubtedly be light for the Fall trade and the Winter stock. At yesterday's market, in the absence of receipts, but little was done, a few small lots brought our highest quotations. The demand is entirely from the City and local millers. For export there is no inquiry at present rates. From California about 350,000 sacks have been shipped to England since the commencement of the present harvest. Rye has improved in value. Oats have been in demand. Indian Corn, with a considerable demand for export and a speculative inquiry for home use, has advanced several cents, and is firmly held at the close. The reports are somewhat contradictory about the extent of damage by the frost and storms. The export clearances for the fortnight from this port, foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 4,399 bbls. Flour, 28,038 bushels Wheat, 570,322 bushels Corn, 316 bbls. Corn Meal, and 13,510 bushels Barley. To all other ports, 27,240 bbls. Flour, 1,704 bushels Wheat, 37,475 bushels Corn, 7,466 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,300 bushels Rye, 575 bbls. Rye Flour, 810 bushels Oats, making a total to all ports of 31,639 bbls. Flour, 575 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,832 bbls. Corn Meal, 810 bushels Oats, 5,300 bushels Rye, 13,510 bushels Barley, 29,742 bushels Wheat, 607,797 bushels Corn."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Sept. 28, 1866	7,579	41,321	1,108,569
New-Orleans, Sept. 16, 1866	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1866	—	—	37,048
Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1866	—	—	—
Boston, Sept. 20, 1866	—	—	—
California and other Ports, to latest dates	—	—	—
Total	7,579	41,321	1,145,617
To about same period, 1865	8,593	291,938	572,491
To about same period, 1864	16,978	610,815	7,259
To about same period, 1863	135,743	1,562,174	219,419

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.
New-York, to Sept. 28, 1866	—	5,300	—
Other Ports, to latest dates	—	—	—
Total	—	5,300	—
To about same period, 1865	—	55,728	—
To about same period, 1864	5,781	—	23,232
To about same period, 1863	10,553	13,965	88,366

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, left at Tide-water during the 3d week in Sept., in the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour..bbls.	Wheat..bu.	Corn..bu.	Barley..bu.
1865	13,700	256,700	678,800	95,600
1866	5,600	161,100	1,749,600	91,100
	Dec....8,100	Dec....95,600	Inc.1,070,800	Dec....4,500

The aggregate quantities of the same articles left at Tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of Sept., inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour..bbls.	Wheat..bu.	Corn..bu.	Barley..bu.
1865	453,000	5,503,000	9,327,000	340,100
1866	115,400	2,080,200	17,910,100	266,100
	Dec....337,600	Dec.3,422,800	Inc.8,583,100	Dec..74,000

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at Tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,022,160 bbls. Flour.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been inactive at 25½c.@26c. Bagging is dull at 32c.@32½c.; stock of bags, here and in Boston, 12,300 bales; of Bagging, 13,850 bales.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 40@1 50 for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request and steady, including American new at 45c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ꝑ lb.

LEATHER—Sales have been in rather better demand, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light at 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ꝑ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in more request, and firmer, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 42½c.@57½c. ꝑ gallon. Stock, 9,740 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 66½c.@68c. ꝑ gallon; Crude do. at $4 87½@$5; Rosin at $4@$10 ꝑ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair demand including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 62½@$1 70 for English and American, ꝑ gallon.

New Bedford Market, Oct. 1.—The market remains unchanged, and the transactions for the week include sales in Sperm of 130 bbls. for export at $2 60, and 425 do. for manufacturing, and in Whale, 20 bbls. Blackfish on private terms. Sales have been made in Boston of 615 bbls. Sperm at $2 59@$2 60 ꝑ gallon, for export, and 1,000 bbls. Humpback, for manufacturing, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Oct. 1, 1866	28,566	58,978	655,994
Same time last year	28,538	70,129	534,500

Exports for week ending Oct. 1, 1866	840	[illegible]	32,600
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	392,400
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	376	425,000

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 35c.@36½c. for Crude, 43½c.@44½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@61c. for do., free, ꝑ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 132,800 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,800 pieces 56x56, 11½c.; 10,000 pieces 56x60, 12c.; 2,000 pieces 56x60, 12½c., heavy; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 13½c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 13¾c.; 13,000 pieces 64x64, 13½c., early in the week; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 13¾c.; 3,000 pieces 64x64, 13½c.; 30,000 pieces 64x64, 14c., at the close; 40,000 pieces 64x64, private terms, goods for New-York.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, opening very irregularly, but closing with more firmness. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., in lots, at $33 20@$33 55 for new Mess, closing at $33 45 cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,000 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all year at $29@$33 55 buyer's option; at $33 29: December, same option, at $29; and January, same option, at $28. Cut Meats are in demand, especially Hams. We quote at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 320 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib, ꝑ lb. Lard is decidedly firmer; sales since our last, 850 tcs and bbls., at 16½c.@18½c. ꝑ lb. Beef is in fair request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are quiet to-day. Butter is in request at from 35c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 5c.@18c. ꝑ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ꝑ lb	42	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ꝑ lb	37	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ꝑ lb	42	@44
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ꝑ lb	37	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ꝑ lb	40	@41
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ꝑ lb	37	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ꝑ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ꝑ lb	50	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ꝑ lb	40	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ꝑ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ꝑ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ꝑ lb	20	@22
Western States—firkins, store packed, ꝑ lb	20	@22
Western States—firkins, common, ꝑ lb	17	@19

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ꝑ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ꝑ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ꝑ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ꝑ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ꝑ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ꝑ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ꝑ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ꝑ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in better request, and held firmly, in view of the advance in gold. Sales since our last, 920 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 760 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.@13½c. Refined sugars are in fair request at 13½c.@16½c. ꝑ lb.

Stock of Sugar, Oct. 1.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cuba....hhds.	21,259	44,637	40,591	58,209
Porto Rico....do	2,610	4,130	2,448	10,874
New-Orleans....do	1,332	849	....	....
St. Croix....do	....	23	....	631
Eng. Islands....do	....	....	145	250
Texas....do	....	....	....	36
Martinique....do	....	....	310	479
Grand total hhds.	25,201	49,639	43,494	70,479
Melado, hhds	153	504	1,799	26
Total boxes	6,880	36,629	40,485	66,979
Total bags	64,546	76,442	69,980	73,552

STEARINE—Sales 76,000 lbs. at 16½c.@19c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 340,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., and 41,600 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ꝑ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand; 515 hhds. Kentucky sold at 5½c.@14c. ꝑ lb. The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. M. Rader & Son notice thus: At the beginning of last month little disposition existed to operate in Kentucky Tobacco, most of foreign orders having been completed, and the stocks offering holding out but little inducement for new transactions, until about the middle of the month, when some fresh parcels were brought to market, proving of desirable quality, and holders more disposed to adapt their pretensions to the state of things, sales were more freely made, and nearly 4,000 hhds. disposed of, of which about 1,500 hhds. low to good grades for consumption, and about 2,500 low to fine grades for export, mostly for Spain, Mediterranean, France and Italy, within the range of our quotations. The transactions in heavy sorts were light; as previously stated, our stocks are getting bare of this sort, and the season pretty well at an end. Owing to heavy rains and freshets in the Ohio regions, and frost in Missouri, the rumors usual at this season of the year in regard to the crop of Tobacco in the West are various and conflicting. We have no doubt that some local and partial damage may have been done in those sections, but as the reports from the districts where the better sorts are grown are not so far unfavorable, we still believe we shall have a fair average crop in quantity and quality, and that it will likely come to market earlier than usual. Quotations in currency—Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; Good Lugs, 5c.@7c.; Common Leaf, 6c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 8c.@14c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@20c.; Selections, 16c.@22c. Our receipts of Virginia Tobacco have been on the increase, but the bulk has been for reshipment, and sales here were mostly of ordinary grades, ranging from 4c.@7c. Spanish Tobacco has been in fair request, the demand being principally for Havana fillers of fine quality, and for which full prices have been paid. Yara has not been much sought for, in the absence of really desirable lots. The sales have been 1,800 bales Havana fillers, at 80c.@85c.@90c.@95c.@$1 05 ꝑ lb., for home consumption; 73 bales Havana at 15c.@21c., gold, in bond; 300 bales shipped direct. Seedleaf has not experienced the activity anticipated by many. The sales for home trade have been but moderate, while for export the bulk of the sales were Ohio, with some few lots of State Seed, but which were placed only by concessions being made to meet the low views of exporters. Some few lots of new crop Connecticut have been sold, about 800 cases fillers, for home trade, at 7c.@8c. ꝑ lb., and 300 cases running lots of wrappers, for export, at 15c.@30c. per lb. The sales of old crop were: 900 cases Ohio running lots, 5½c., 6½c., 7½c., 8c.@10½c.; 400 cases New York State Seed, running lots, 9½c., 10c., 11c.@12½c.; 200 cases Connecticut, running lots, 35c.@50c. Our quotations for old crop are: Connecticut—Prime Wrappers, 45c.@60c.; average Wrappers, 30c.@45c.; common Wrappers and Binders, 16c.@25c.; Fillers, 10c.@12c.. New York State—Wrappery lots, 12c.@20c.; running lots, 7½c.@12c.; Fillers, 4½c.@6c. Ohio—Good running lots, 7½c.@10c., average running lots, 5c.@7c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c. Pennsylvania—Running lots, 6c.@12c.; Fillers, 3c@5c. Manufactured Tobacco has been exceedingly active during the past month, the business being principally in old stock, tax paid, of free Virginia, almost the entire stock of the market having repeatedly changed hands, and at advanced prices, but toward the close of the month the demand has ceased, and sales are limited to the jobbing trade only. Bright Tobaccos have been comparatively quiet, California buyers being pretty well supplied, or if inclined to purchase, are not able to find desirable assortments. For Australia the demand for twist has been very good, almost all the desirable stocks on the market having been sold. We quote:

	Free—Western & City.		Virginia.	
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—				
Common	$0 30@	$0 40	$0 30@	$0 40
Medium	45@	55	45@	55
Good and Fine	60@	72	60@	70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs., Common	30@	40	30@	40
Good and Fine	60@	70	60@	70
Bright Work: ½ lbs. and lbs.—				
Common	35@	45	35@	45
Medium	50@	60	50@	60
Good and Fine	75@	1 00	75@	1 15
	In Bond—Western & City.		Virginia.	
Black Work: Common	$0 23@	$0 25	$0 20@	$0 22
Good and Fine	27@	30	25@	30
Bright Work: Common	25@	35	25@	35
Good and Fine	50@	75	50@	80

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse during September:

	Kentucky.	Virginia.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
St'k Sept.1,'66,hhds.	19,952	905	19	27	20,903
Received since	3,553	378	6	—	3,937
Total	23,505	1,283	25	27	24,840
Delivered since	3,991	273	—	—	4,264
Stock Oct. 1, 1866	19,514	1,010	25	27	20,576
Stock Oct. 1, 1865	28,912	1,735	17	18	30,682

Brooklyn Inspection.

Stock Aug. 31, hhds	6,795
Received to Sept. 30	1,638
Total, hhds	8,433
Delivered to Sept. 30	1,642
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Sept. 30, 1866, hhds	6,791

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	C'at'a.
Stock Sept. 1, 1866....bales	5,048	100	71	50
Received since	1,668	—	509	—
Total	6,716	100	580	50
Delivered since	2,173	—	—	—
Stock Oct. 1, 1866	4,543	100	580	50
Stock Oct. 2, 1865	4,104	—	1,250	50

WHISKY—Small sales of Western in bond, were made at 42c.@43c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales of Cotton (by steamer) at 3-16d. ꝑ lb.; 47,000 bushels Corn, part by steamer, at 5d.@5½d. ꝑ bushel; 20,000 bushels Oats, by steamer, at 4½d. ꝑ bushel; and 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 20s. ꝑ ton. For London, 27,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ꝑ bushel. For Antwerp a brig from Philadelphia with Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ꝑ bbl.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 619 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Next door to Maillard's,)
Have opened their new store with a large and choice assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
all of the finest quality, including
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited to examine our stock.

J. P. HOWARD, for the last 10 years with Tiffany & Co.
E. T. HOWARD, late of San Francisco, Cal.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,
(late at Ma'aran's,)
has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS, HEAD-DRESSES,
AT
EDWARD A. MORRISON'S,
No. 751 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FANCY BUTTONS,
IN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT
E. A. MORRISON'S,
No. 751 Broadway,
near 8th-st.

FANS AND FANCY GOODS,

JET JEWELRY, BUCKLES AND CLASPS,
SILVER AND JET CHAINS,
WORK-BOXES AND CHRISTMAS GOODS,
AT
E. A. MORRISON'S,
No. 751 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND LACES,

RIBBON IN ALL SHADES AND COLORS,
From No. 1½ to 80.
LACES IN CLUNY, THREAD, VALENCIENNES,
GUIPURE, SAXONY, POINT APPLIQUE, &c.,
AT
EDWARD A. MORRISON'S,
No. 751 Broadway,
near 8th-st.

BONNET VELVETS,

IN ALL SHADES,
CUT STRAIGHT AND ON THE BIAS,
AT
EDWARD A. MORRISON'S,
No. 751 Broadway,
near 8th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery,
EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.

We are now opening
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
Ever offered in the
UNITED STATES.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway.
Between 8th and 9th sts.

We have no connection whatever with any other store in this City.

200 PIECES FINE BLACK ALPACAS for 50 cents a yard.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 NINTH-STREET,

Take pleasure in informing their numerous friends and customers that they

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
their new and elegant stock of
CLOAKS, IN VELVET, CLOTH, SILK, PLUSH,
AND
MANY OTHER NOVELTIES,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866,
at their new store,
No. 771 BROADWAY, COR. 9TH-STREET.

They would also call particular attention to their LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT. In this stock will be found

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS.
INFANTS' CAPS,
BRIDAL OUTFITS,
BAPTISMAL ROBES AND CLOAKS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

And various other articles in this line, in the very best taste.

In addition, they will also open the latest novelties in PARIS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS, suitable for Cloaks and Dresses.

Dressmaking in all its branches, by the most competent dressmakers, promptly attended to.

DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, formerly European buyer and manager with Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.

THOMAS GREIG, formerly European buyer and manager with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

FULL LINE
LACES,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE LINEN CAMB. HDKFS., for 12s. and $3 a dozen, first-rate value for the money.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
FRENCH MERINOES.
PARASINES, a new article.
CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, $10 per dress.
EMPRESS CORDS, $5 per dress.
PARMASEIRS, $6 per dress.
POPLIN ALPACAS.
COLORADO CLOTH.
EMPRESS CLOTH.
CRAPE EUGENES.
IRISH POPLINS.
BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1, worth $1 75.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED POPLINS AND LINDSEYS.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS.
3-4 and 6-4 De Laines, handsome goods.
Black Alpacas, 62½c., worth 87½c.
Black Alpacas, 75c., worth $1.
Black Alpacas, 87½c., worth $1 12½.
Black Alpacas, $1, worth $1 37½.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 1s. 6d. per yard.
BONNETS, a superb STOCK.
SHAWLS, in great variety, very cheap.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., N. Y. An early call solicited.

500 DOZEN GENT'S FINE HEMMED LINEN HDKF'S, $3 a dozen.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &C.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.

GOOD BLANKETS	$1 50.	FORMER PRICE,	$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY	2 00.	FORMER PRICE,	4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS	2 50.	FORMER PRICE,	4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS	$3.	FORMER PRICE,	5 00.

EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS	25c.	FORMER PRICE,	37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS	28c.	FORMER PRICE,	40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS	37½c.	FORMER PRICE,	50c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 15c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.
On Muslins you can save full 6c. and 8c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FULL LINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES! An extensive retail depot for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS has been established at the store of SMITH & FOWLER, No. 499 BROADWAY (St. Nicholas block). The only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for ladies, misses and children. Price List.—Ladies' "Pride of the World," 40 springs, $2, advancing only 50 cents each ten springs; "Empress Trail," $2 50; young ladies' "Empress Trail," $2; misses' "Duplex" Skirts, 60 cents; childrens' do., 50 cents; also ladies' "Empress" kid gloves—a really fine article, $1 25. Ladies' and mens' furnishings in extensive variety. Mens' real merino UNDERSHIRTS, best Enfield goods, $2.

STRAW AND FELT FALL GOODS.—A handsome stock of straw and felt goods will be found at R. MEIN'S, No. 11 Leroy-place, second block west of Broadway.

MILLINERY.

WILLOW FEATHERS AND VELVETS at reduced prices. Children's hats and ladies' bonnets and hats, all the new styles, retail and wholesale, at our immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway. L. BINNS. Bridal bonnets.

CLOTHING.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A MOST DESIRABLE stock of imported piece goods for walking and dress suits, and overcoats. Please call at No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st., east side. J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant tailor.

A LOT OF SAMPLE COATS, PANTS and vests, of the latest style of cut and trimming, just made and for sale by McKINLEY, No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N PINE-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 3 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call. Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.
Chas. G. Barrett.
Wm. R. Bliss.
John S. Boyd.
J. H. Burton.
Benj. F. Butler.
L. B. Cannon.
Watson E. Case.
John R. Cecil.
Nath. Chater.
Kenny Couillard.
Jos. M. Cooper.
Hon. W. E. Dodge.
Henry Day.
Edmund Dwight.
Rev. T. Edwards.
George Gordon.
Parker Handy.
Oliver Harriman.
Enoch Ketcham.
Calvin E. Knox.
Legrand Lockwood.
Robert Schell.
Henry Shaw.
Wm. L. Skidmore.
John Sherwood.
Cyrus A. Smith.
G. M. Speir.
James Stokes.
Chas. N. Talbot.
Geo. P. Trigg.
A. S. Underhill.
H. C. Van Vorst.
Ralph Wells.
John C. Work.
Thos. S. Young.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
AT
MASONIC BUILDING,
13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

Having accepted an invitation to exhibit one of his pupils, only eleven years of age—who by six months' training under the Chévé system, is now able to read at sight and perform the most difficult music with rare artistic ability—will postpone the formal opening of his Institute till Oct. 8, in order that all pupils previously enrolled may receive an invitation to be present on the occasion.

Apply as above, on WEDNESDAY of this week, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

It is not yet too late to enjoy all the advantages of beginning with the classes first organized. For terms, &c., see circular, containing, besides other matter of great interest, the full indorsement of those eminent professors, L. M. Gottschalk, C. Bassini, and others.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The classes of this institution meet for organization on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for future lectures will be announced. Applications for admission may be made on Tuesday and Wednesday, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 2.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.

Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES PRIVATELY taught, day and evening, No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. MRS. PAINE is ably assisted by Mr. French in book-keeping, and Mr. Thompson in writing, pen-drawing, &c.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 929 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st., to No. 21 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH school for young ladies, No. 328 4th-av. There is a primary department for boys entirely separated.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of this school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 237 and 239 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars of terms, &c., at bookstores or at the Institute.

The Hon. F. A. Conkling and Welcome R. Beebe, Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, Charles Blives, Theo. R. Tomlinson, George Mitchell, George Hoffman, Francis P. Sage, Daniel E. Delevan and 140 other well-known merchants and citizens are present patrons, whose names, with their sons, are in the new Catalogue and Circular.

N.B. Students for college, West Point or Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 26th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRAGE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term or 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

WANTED—FOR A LITTLE BOY, SIX YEARS of age, who has lost his mother, a home with motherly care in a clergyman's family or small home school, in or near this City, where his moral, physical and mental education will be judiciously advanced; the fullest references will be required. Address A. D. WITHERS, No. 13 East 25th-st., New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute. Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,183 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 928 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—MUST BE A FRENCHman and a Protestant, well educated, and an experienced teacher; testimonials as to character and ability required; salary very liberal. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st. Information given concerning excellent schools. Parents supplied with superior teachers free of charge.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 27 East 25th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires an engagement as visiting governess; parents wishing their children under the instruction of a thorough teacher will have satisfactory reference. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 619 Post-office.

MONSIEUR H. ROULLIER, PROFESSEUR de Français et de Latin, gives lessons at the pupil's residence, or at his own, No. 6 West 11th-st. Great attention paid to beginners in French.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

GOVERNESS WANTED—BY A RESIDENT of Panama; a young lady, thoroughly acquainted with the English branches, music and French is desired; must be a lady of refinement and unexceptionable character; none other need apply. Address Mrs. C., Gramercy Park House, on or before Oct. 5.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

White, or Hock Wine, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

Claret, a superior wine for table use.

Angelica, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

Muscatel, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

Port.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

Grape Brandy.—The pure distillation of our wines.

Wine Bitters.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.

The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.

Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.

He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American*.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK,

Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

WATSON'S
LIQUID GLUE CEMENT.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Depot No. 106 Broadway, New-York, up-stairs.

DOUGLAS'
PATENT ECONOMIC GAS GENERATOR FOR SALE,
No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

DOUGLAS'
Patent Combination Bootjacks and Blacking Case for sale.
No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

War Department, Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, D. C. Aug. 14, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The friends of the poor in the City or country having clothing or clothing materials of any description to spare, will confer a great favor by sending them to this institution, as garments are greatly needed for the multitude of poor children and others provided for by the house. Bedding is often a great want for the sick out-door poor. Shoes, though much worn, are very serviceable. We will send for articles anywhere in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Packages or notices may be directed to S. B. HALLIDAY, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—A side-wheel boat, 120 feet long, 28-inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke, tow and passenger boat, in good order, draft 4 feet. Apply where the boat lies at the foot of 114th-st., East River; at Stephen Roberts' boat building shop; 10 second ship boats for sale; also, metallic life boats.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and, also, choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

STUART'S SYRUP—EXTRA SYRUP, OF SUPERIOR quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. THE PERSIAN THRONE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Last night of RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barrow, M. C. Day, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BRONZE HORSE, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, PAUL CLIFFORD and THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MARY STUART.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, LADY IN BLACK. EVENING at 7¾, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 250,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable announces that it has nothing but financial news to communicate this morning. By the arrival of the *City of Paris*, at this port, we have files of foreign papers to the 20th of September. We give in full the important circular of the Emperor Napoleon on the political state of Europe, which was looked for with so much interest, and received, on account of its pacific tone, with satisfaction by France and other nations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 20th day of November has been fixed for the opening day of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair in New-Orleans, and the *Times* of that city states that this first exhibition of the kind in Louisiana bids fair to be a success. Already a number of applications for places in which to display goods have been received, not only from Louisiana and other Southern States, but also from the North; Mr. C. H. Slocumb, Chairman of the Committee to assign places to exhibitors, having spent the last two months in visiting the manufactories of the North, and securing agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and art contributions. The list of premiums is very comprehensive, and twenty thousand dollars is offered in prizes. The arrangements are all upon a liberal scale, and the premiums will be paid either in plate, medals or money.

A large meeting of citizens of Buffalo was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of petitioning Gov. Fenton to interpose executive clemency in behalf of James Stanton, of Buffalo, who was convicted of murder on the 25th of December, 1863, but whose sentence was afterward commuted to that of imprisonment for life. A committee was appointed to procure signatures to a petition for his pardon, and resolutions adopted declaring that it appears, from circumstances which have come to light, that Stanton is innocent of the offence of which he was convicted, and that the Judge who sentenced and the officers who prosecuted the case are fully satisfied of his innocence.

By a general order issued by Brevet Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding the District of New-Mexico, a battalion of New-Mexican volunteers from the two regiments now in service, has been organized for service against hostile Indians on the northern frontier of New-Mexico. Christopher Carson, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, now Colonel of the First New-Mexican Volunteer Cavalry, has been selected to command the battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Two companies are to be cavalry and the other two companies infantry.

Judge Henry F. French has resigned his position as President of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, and the Springfield *Republican* hopes that, the Supreme Court having delayed in giving a decision as to the constitutionality of Amherst making an appropriation as a town in aid of the college, there will be a more thorough discussion by the people and the Legislature, of all the questions involved, as well as a complete reorganization of the Board, and a fresh start with new, more intelligent and more harmonious elements.

The proprietors of two of the principal hotels in Trenton have brought suit against the city to recover money paid as license fee. They claim that the city has no authority to grant licenses on other terms than those prescribed by the State law, or to exact any fee greater than that specified by that law, which is "not less than ten, nor more than seventy dollars." In the cases on which suit is brought, the fee imposed by the Common Council was $300 on each; in other cases the fees ranged from $35 to $150.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at or near Lima, on Saturday night, Sept. 22. The engine and five cars were thrown from the track in consequence of a misplaced switch. Several persons were injured, but no particulars can be given, as the road has withheld all information from the public.

Mr. Walter Brown, the oarsman, is in Newburgh, and authorizes the *Journal* to say that the rumor which has been entertained in boating circles to the effect that he is unwilling to row McKeill on the Hudson River is utterly incorrect. If he can secure favorable terms from McKeill he would prefer rowing near the scenes of his younger days to going somewhere else.

The fiscal year of the Massachusetts State Prison commenced on Monday with 518 prisoners. For the first time since 1860 the receipts for the work of the convicts have more than paid the expenses of the institution. The heaviest earnings of the prison were during the last quarter, when they amounted to $37,000. The earnings for the quarter immediately preceding were $23,000.

The Chicago *Journal* says that the facts about the late frosts, as regards their effect on the corn in Illinois, may be briefly summed up thus: In the Southern part of the State no damage has been done to the crop; in the central part, the damage has been but slight; and in the Northern part, the damage has been great, probably destroying, in the aggregate, about one-third of the crop.

One of the largest whisky distilleries in Milwaukee is now in the hands of the Revenue Department for trying to evade the law. The offence charged is instituting and using a *fac-simile* of the Inspector's stamp, and thus escaping the payment of duties, and putting their whisky into the market as inspected, when it never had been.

The Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the Church of the Incarnation, held its tenth annual meeting last evening. A large number of bishops were present. The report of the society was read by the Secretary, and the meeting was addressed by Bishops Kerfoot, Randall, McCloskey, and others.

The rear wall of the City Buildings, at Toledo, fell out last Wednesday morning, carrying the city archives, &c., into an adjoining excavation, which was the cause of the trouble. The damage to the buildings is not greater than $2,000, but the damage and loss of archives cannot be estimated.

No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the murder of Mr. Robert Walker, on the Centreville race-course on Monday. Suspicion rests on two men formerly in the employ of Mr. Walker, but who were discharged by him about two weeks ago.

The Washington *Chronicle* states that the Marine Corps is now full, and on Saturday recruiting for it ceased. At the headquarters in Washington there are at present over 300 enlisted men.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., have given opinions on the registration of voters, and both arrive at the conclusion that the Registration Law does not in any way affect the Baltimore municipal election.

The sum of $172,067 has lately been received by the State of New-Hampshire from the General Government, on account of bounties. Further payments from Washington are expected before long.

Prof. E. S. Snell, of Amherst College, left Amherst on Monday for a health and vacation tour of several weeks at the far West.

LOCAL NEWS.

The divorce suit of Wilkinson *vs.* Wilkinson came up in the Supreme Court at Chambers yesterday, before Justice Clerke, on a motion to compel the plaintiff to produce her four children, so that the divorced husband could have an occasional view of them, according to the terms of the decree. It appears that there has been an absolute decree of divorce entered against the husband, and one of its provisions was that he should once in three or four months see his four children at some suitable and proper place in this City. He complains that his wife—that was—insists on having him see the children at a Station-house. An order was made that the father see his children, once in four months, in the parlors of any respectable hotel in this City, by giving four days' notice of his desire to do so, and agreeing to pay the expense of the rooms.

The case of Jeremiah Beal and others *vs.* L. B. Brasher came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, on a motion to reduce the amount of bail from $70,000 to $20,000. The defendant was, during the rebellion, an agent of the department for the purchase and sale of cotton. He took, as alleged, about $90,000 worth of cotton from Albany in Georgia, shipped it to Liverpool, and appropriated the proceeds. He was arrested in this City at the suit of the plaintiffs, and held to bail in the amount named. A motion was now made to reduce the bail on the ground that it is excessive, and also that the plaintiffs had shown no title or ownership to the cotton in question. The Court reserved its decision.

The Allaire Will Case was brought on for trial yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Davis and a Jury. This action, the particulars of which were published in the Times, was up some time ago in the Surrogate's Court, and subsequently in the General Term of the Supreme Court. A trial has now been ordered before a Jury, to determine whether any undue influence was used to induce Mr. James P. Allaire to execute a certain will in October, 1850; and also, whether the instrument so executed was done in accordance with the statutory provisions of this State. The trial will be continued to-day.

Three desperate assaults were made on Monday night. John C. O'Laughlin quarreled with and fired a pistol at Thomas D. Costello, in the Fourth Ward, failing to hit him. Wm. McBlair assaulted Titus Jackson with a hatchet, in the First Ward, inflicting a serious wound in the head of his victim. Patrick Haley attacked Dennis Shea with a dirk in the Sixth Ward, and stabbed his opponent twice. All three of these desperadoes were arrested and locked up for trial at the Court of General Sessions, by Justice Hogan, of the Tombs Police Court.

The races at the Fordham meeting were continued yesterday, and attracted an attendance of over ten thousand people. *Citadel* won the hurdle race, beating *Zigzag, Yellow Hammer* and *Tennessee*. Mr. Alexander's chesnut colt *Watson* won the Jerome race easily in two straight heats, and *Luther* won the dash race for beaten horses.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury was impanneled, with Hon. Frederick A. Conkling as foreman. Three prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each, and several other cases were disposed of.

A Cetenary Meeting was held in the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening. There was a large congregation and eloquent addresses were delivereed by Revs. W. M. Boole, L. S. Weed and George W. Woodward.

At a meeting of the Historical Society last evening, a portrait of the late Col. Stone was presented on behalf of John B. Hall, Esq. Mr. C. C. Savage read an interesting paper on the late George Bruce and his connection with printing.

Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, furnished to the Sanitary Superintendent yesterday, his usual interesting weekly letter and budget of vital statistics. There were six new cases of cholera reported yesterday.

Gold advanced to 148¼@½ ℔ cent. yesterday on its scarcity for prompt delivery. Exchange fell off to 108 ℔ cent. The funds of the United States were steady. The railway speculation continued excited.

Produce and merchandise were generally in good demand yesterday, opening more firmly, but closing irregularly. Heavy domestic Cottons were much dearer, and in lively request, on a sparingly supplied market. There was rather more doing in the freight line.

There is an evident depression in prices of beef cattle from ¾c.@1c. ℔ lb. Sales were slow and trade dull, so that yesterday there was just about no beef market at all. We hear all sorts of stories touching the losses sustained by purchasing cattle in the West at too high figures, few of which can be relied on. The whole number of cattle received for the weekly supply is 6,443. The very best of these sold for 18c. ℔ lb. net. Most of the sales were made at about 15c.@16½c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few of the poorest brought only 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. The trade in milch cows is light, only 85 having been received during the week. Calves are in good request. The number for the supply of the past week is 1,698. The best calves sold for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., live gross weight. Good sheep and fat lambs are in fair demand, and they sell for remunerating prices. The best sheep have sold for 7c.@7½c., and the best lambs for 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live gross weight. The number received for the weekly supply is 22,238. Common sheep sold for only 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. The demand for swine is still active. The arrivals for the week number 14,496, which found purchasers readily at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight, and 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., dressed. The receipts were all Western and corn-fed hogs. No still-fed animals were offered in the market.

Danger at the Ferries—How it may be Avoided.—The facilities offered by the numerous ferries for incontinently drowning oneself in the effort to save a few moments' time, are altogether too great. We have often before deplored these facilities through these columns, and again protest against them, and at the same reiterate the remedy. As the majority of the ferries are now conducted, the strongest kind of temptation is offered to passengers to jump into the water as the boats start out of the slips. The chains are unhooked; a score of persons rush at full speed down the bridge; the boat moves rapidly away; ten or a dozen of the foremost passengers skip excitedly on the retreating vessel, and the remainder disappointedly check their impetus on the verge of the bridge, just in time to save themselves from a sousing, at best. Too often, however, the attempt results in drowning. An instance of this latter sort has recently occurred at the South Ferry. A laboring man was tempted to his death, and met it by leaping after a boat. He pulled another passenger after him, and came nearly causing a double tragedy. Now this might be avoided very easily. A gate sliding upward and downward might easily be fitted across each ferry slip, to be raised just before the arrival, and lowered before the departure of every boat. It requires no special ingenuity to erect it; it would cost a mere trifle, and it would be absolutely sure in its operation. The Cororner's Jury, in the case of the last victim, following our suggestion in the matter, have recommended some such device, and the ferry management are morally responsible for the frequent deaths which result from their negligence in not providing it.

The Civil Rights Bill in Congress—Note from Hon. R. S. Hale.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of Mr. Raymond, declining a renomination, published in your issue of 27th, I find the following sentence:

> "The Civil Rights Bill * * I did not support, because I believed, in common with Messrs. Bingham and Delano, of Ohio, and Hale, of New-York, all of whom spoke against it, that some of its provisions were not warranted by the Constitution."

As regards my course and opinion upon this bill, Mr. Raymond has fallen into an entire and singular misapprehension. I did not speak against the bill, nor believe that any of its provisions were not warranted by the Constitution. If I had so believed, the bill, of course, could not have received my vote, as it did on its final passage over the President's veto.

The same is, I think, true of Mr. Delano, who occupied, according to my recollection, the same position with myself upon this bill.

On most of the questions arising during the last session of Congress in regard to the relations between the Federal Government and the States lately in rebellion, and the proper mode of restoration of their normal relations, my views were entirely in accord with those of Mr. Raymond, and it is with regret I learn from his letter that he is not to be a candidate for reëlection.

ROBT. S. HALE.

Mr. Hale is technically right. He did not speak against *the Bill*, but he did speak against the *principles* which it involved when they were embodied in an amendment to the Constitution first proposed on the 26th of February by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. That amendment proposed to clothe Congress with power to make "such laws as should be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property." Mr. Hale spoke against this amendment—against giving Congress power to make laws which should interfere with *State* authority over the Civil Rights of the people. To show that Mr. Raymond did not mistake the position taken by Mr. Hale on this subject, we make the following extract from his speech, as reported in the *Congressional Globe:*

> "What is the effect of the amendment which the Committee on Resolutions propose for the sanction of this House and the States of the Union? I submit that it is in effect a provision under which all State legislation, under its codes of civil and criminal jurisprudence and procedure, affecting the individual citizen, may be overridden, may be repealed or abolished, and the law of Congress established instead. I maintain that in this respect it is an utter departure from every principle ever dreamed of by the men who framed our Constitution."

Whereupon, Mr. Stevens propounded this question:

> "Does the gentleman mean to say that under this provision Congress could interfere in any case where the legislation of a State was equal, impartial to all? Or, is it not simply to provide that, where any State makes a distinction in the same law between different classes of individuals, Congress shall have power to correct such discrimination and inequality? Does this position mean anything more than that?
>
> Mr. Hale—In my judgment it does go much further than the remarks of the gentleman would imply, *but even if it does go no further than that, it is still open to the same objection, that it proposes an entire departure from the theory of the Federal Government in meddling with these matters of State jurisdiction at all.*"

Mr. Hale proceeded to insist that reforms of the character in question should "come from the States and not be forced upon them by the centralized power of the Federal Government." He said that the powers conferred upon Congress are enumerated in the eighth section of article I. of the Constitution, and added:

> "Go through that section carefully, and *you will find no general power granted to Congress to legislate upon matters of a municipal nature, or matters relating to the social or civil rights of citizens of the States,* but everywhere it points most strictly and carefully to the legitimate objects for which the National Government was created."

Nothing can be further from our wishes than to place Mr. Hale in any position, on this or any other subject, which he does not wish to occupy. We submit these extracts from his speech merely as calculated to show how Mr. Raymond got the impression that he regarded some of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill as "not warranted by the Constitution." Mr. Hale is quite right in saying that Mr. Delano occupied the same position with himself on this subject.

The Trial of Davis.

The *National Intelligencer* is entirely mistaken in attributing our recent remarks concerning the delay in disposing of the case of Mr. Davis to a desire to "insinuate the conclusion that the Administration is at fault." All we intended to say or to insinuate was that *somebody* is at fault, and that somebody ought to devise and apply a remedy. It is a shame and a scandal that Davis or anybody else should lie in prison a year and a half without a trial, and without any clear and general understanding of the reason why a trial is refused. The *Intelligencer* says:

> "The facts are indisputable that the President has no power to hasten this trial, and that it can take place whenever either Chief-Justice Chase or Judge Underwood will signify his readiness to proceed with the case. Both of these Judges are violent Radical partisans, and upon them alone falls the censure so voluminously poured out by the Radical journals, orators and Conventions in reference to this trial."

This may be so; we are by no means prepared to say that it is not. But it does not in the least alter the essential fact of which we complained, though it may change the responsibility. It has been stated by ex-Gov. Boutwell that Davis is not held by any civil process, but by a military proclamation, under custody of the military authorities, and on charge of complicity in the assassination. Is this true? If it is, why is he not either tried by a military tribunal or discharged from military custody? It has been stated that "*whenever the Court is ready to try* Davis, he will be delivered at once to the custody of the United States Marshal of Virginia, to whom a writ will be issued at the proper time, directing that the prisoner be brought before the Court." But why wait for that? Cannot he be *arrested* by the Marshal until the Court is ready to try him? He is under indictment; what hinders his arrest and detention to await his trial in custody of the civil authorities? Why should the military department of the Government, in time of peace, keep him under arrest if it does not intend to try him by military law?

The same statement from which we have quoted above, says that

> "One of the objections raised by the civil officers of the United States Court to taking custody of Davis was, that they had no safe place to keep the prisoner. To this President Johnson responded that Davis could be kept in Fortress Monroe, under the control of the United States Marshal, with the aid of the military."

We do not see what business the civil officers of the United States Court have to refuse or object to taking custody of any prisoner duly charged with crime. It is their duty to arrest and detain him for trial, and if they have no safe place, it is their business, or somebody's business, to provide one. At all events the President cannot be required to seize and imprison him without due process of law to meet their opinions or satisfy their scruples. And if they absolutely refuse to arrest and hold him in custody we see not why the President can be censured for ordering his discharge.

The Question of Fidelity—Who are the Unfaithful?

The charge of bad faith under which Democratic journalists endeavor to hide their own violation of the compact entered into at Philadelphia, is echoed with apparent honesty by some of our Southern cotemporaries. "Conservative Republicans," they say, "have deceived us with the Philadelphia Convention, and then betrayed us by abandoning that movement after committing us to it." To establish the injustice of the accusation, it is only necessary to reconsider the facts of the case on which it is made to rest.

As between the Northern parties to the Convention there is really no room for controversy. From the very outset, there was a distinct understanding that the meeting of Republicans and Democrats on a common platform did not involve any essential change in the ordinary party relations of either. It was an extra-party occasion—an occasion on which for a certain defined national purpose politicians consented to forego their partisanship, and to coöperate without reference to past or prospective alliances. The earliest possible restoration of the Union was recognized as an object that justified the sacrifice of personal ambition and the surrender of old prejudices; the pivot of the movement being an implied agreement that so long as this object remained unattained, mere party questions should be held in abeyance. On this basis the Convention was organized and worked. And its success was attributable to the admirable temper and judgment with which the principle of compromise and party abnegation was adhered to.

Obviously the same spirit should have actuated the members and professed friends of the Convention in the after-stages of the movement. Harmony at Philadelphia could amount to but little unless it were the prelude to harmony in the States which were to be the theatre of the pending canvass. The conditions under which life was breathed into the movement required the continuance of an unselfish, patriotic spirit in the management of local campaigns. Had it been declared beforehand that in New-York or elsewhere the Democrats were to assume control of gatherings called in the interest of National Union, and were to regulate the nominations with an avowed regard to their party convenience and benefit, the programme at Philadelphia would have been entirely changed, and the result entirely different.

The charge of bad faith, then, is applicable to the Democratic section of the Philadelphia Convention, and in no degree to the Conservative Republicans. The latter have a right to be complainants in the premises; for while prepared to carry out steadfastly the terms adopted at Philadelphia by subordinating party to national considerations, they found the Democrats intent upon prostituting the National Union movement to the uses of their old party organization. And when by a resort to agencies and means which we care not now to characterize, the Democrats acquired the mastery for their own party, the Conservative Republicans, who up to that time had adhered faithfully to the project matured at Philadelphia, were constrained to leave the Democracy to their devices and the defeat that awaits them. No other course was open without a forfeiture of self-respect, and becoming participators in a breach of faith as discreditable as it will be disastrous.

For this after-play, perhaps, we ought to have been prepared. Perhaps we erred in ever supposing that journals like the *World* would adhere faithfully to the terms of the Philadelphia Convention, whose proceedings they so signally failed to control. Perhaps the course of the *World* prior to the Convention might have been held to foreshadow the treachery of the *World* school of politicians after the Convention. They had contended, remember, that as a matter of right and necessity it should be to all intents and purposes a Democratic Assembly, with Conservative Republicans as admitted but uninfluential guests. The fact that these anticipations were not realized, and that the moderation and good feeling of the Southern delegates secured prominence and influence to the class whom the *World* had all but proscribed, was probably as surprising as it was mortifying to the politicians who more recently gained the upper hand at Albany. A reference to the editorial columns of the *World* will show this beyond doubt. Our cotemporary hardly knew how to conceal its chagrin; and though compelled by the pressure of circumstances to indorse the action at Philadelphia, it moved so tardily—with such manifest reluctance and disgust—that there was no difficulty in discovering where its heart stood in the controversy. The mere words were the words of the conservative Jacob, but the tone, the temper, the purpose, all savored of the democratic Esau. Hence we maintain that the Democrats for whom the *World* speaks entered the Philadelphia Convention resolved to be its masters; that, being disappointed, they left it resolved to be its betrayers; that the doings at Albany, by which all that was vital in the National Union movement was discarded, were in pursuance of the foregone conclusion to use the movement solely as a tender to the Democratic Party. From which it follows that the imputations indulged in by the Richmond *Enquirer* and other Southern journals of that class, justly apply to none beside Northern Democrats. They, and they alone, have crushed the hopes excited by the Philadelphia Convention, and incurred the odium of bad faith by breaking the conditions of that movement after formally enlisting in the ranks of its adherents.

An Important Misstatement.

We find in the Albany *Evening Journal*, copied probably from some Western paper, the following extract from a speech said to have been made by Gov. Morton, of Indiana, recently, in Madison County in that State:

> "I want now to mention a fact that occurred at the Philadelphia Convention, which, I believe, is not generally known. It is a very significant fact, however, and was stated by Judge Hughes, in a public speech at Masonic Hall, in Indianapolis, at which time the Judge called upon any member of the Indiana delegation to contradict the statement. They appointed a committee, composed of one or two from each State, to prepare resolutions to be submitted to that Convention as a platform. They prepared the resolutions, and got through with their labors on Wednesday night, and the resolutions were to be submitted to the Convention on the next day. In the platform which they had prepared *they had inserted a resolution complimenting the rebel soldier and the Union soldier just alike for their bravery.* They put the rebel soldier and the Union soldier upon a perfect equality; and why should they not? There were a good many more rebel soldiers in that Convention than there were Union soldiers. They did not go there for the sole purpose of thanking Union soldiers, but in their resolution they thanked the *American* soldiers, without regard to the section of country from which he came, and, in less than three years and a half after this was over, placed the rebel soldiers and the Union soldiers upon an equality.
>
> "But at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning a delegate from Indiana, who seemed to have more sense than any of the rest of them, *got up from his bed and had the members of the Committee called up.* He had them assembled at the Continental Hotel before daylight, and told them that if that resolution went to the country in that form it would grind them to powder in the North; that the time had not come when they could dare to go before the Northern people and put rebel soldiers on an equality with Union soldiers, and compliment them. *Therefore, the resolution was changed, it is said, by striking out the word 'American,' and inserting the word 'Federal' before 'soldiers.'*"

This is entirtly untrue. No such resolution as the one cited was ever adopted by the Committee, and of course the Committee was never called together, either in the way described or in any other, for the purpose of changing it.

The Committee held but one session, and that was closed at about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning. A resolution complimenting "the *American* soldier" for bravery, endurance, &c., was discussed at considerable length—a portion of the Committee insisting that these compliments should be restricted to the *Union* soldiers, and others being unwilling to extol the more *soldierly* qualities of one side at the expense of the other. It seemed probable that nothing would finally be said on the subject, when one of the members from New-York said that so far as he could see the whole difference was one of feeling and of pride—that Southern members were unwilling that Northern soldiers should be complimented as *better soldiers*, as braver, better disciplined or more enduring than Southern soldiers. That feeling he said he could understand and respect, but he thought all would agree that the Federal Government should recognize the services of its own soldiers by paying them their just dues and by properly pensioning and providing for their widows and orphans, while no such claim could be urged for those who fought against the Government. Upon this point, which was a matter of justice and not of feeling, he asked if there was any difference of opinion, and the prompt answer was "*No.*" He then drew the resolution as it now stands; it was read, put to the vote and passed with but one negative, and the Committee adjourned.

This is the history of that resolution, and it affords no ground whatever for the statement made by Gov. Morton.

The Emperor Napoleon's Manifesto—Cæsarism Taking Counsel of the Oracle.

The full text of the circular addressed by M. Lavalette to the representatives abroad of the French Government enables a fair estimate to be made of the feelings and intentions of the Emperor, as consequent upon the German war. And this is the more possible from the evidently elaborate sincerity—a sincerity rendered necessary by the present internal relations of Europe—with which it has been written. The general impression has been that Napoleon emerges from his share in the German war complications with a decided loss of prestige. The apprehension that Prussia might attempt enlarging her boundaries to the Rhine, thus reversing her relative position in respect to the for-years-repeated rumors of French encroachments, was looked upon as a precursor of another war, and Napoleon and Bismarck were to be the combatants. The latter, however, expresses himself as for the present content, and the former hastens to assure his subjects that their expectations—the translation says *fears*—in regard to Prussian aggression are groundless. But the Emperor takes broader grounds for claiming that the German war has been productive of substantial benefits to the French people. He reminds his subjects that since 1815 France has been leagued against by all the Northern Powers, and that there were none with whom she could seek an alliance—none with strength to act independently in her favor. Now, however, the old alliances have been dissolved, and nations formerly too feeble or too preoccupied to extend a friendly hand to her, are consolidated, strengthened, and free to ally themselves to whomsoever they will. And in this way the disasters of 1815 are retrieved, and France, seeing her former enemies no longer united, assumes a new dignity and a new safety.

While thus soothing the tender susceptibilities of his subjects, Napoleon takes care to offer no remark which could irritate the tender susceptibilities of those nations who, as he says, have been for so many years *quasi* enemies of France, but whose power, they being divided, he would have his subjects believe has fallen. Accordingly, he assures each of the lately conflicting Powers that they have attained to a higher position than ever before, and that he looks with benevolent interest upon their newly developed dignity and independence. One remark of the Emperor's, however, may not receive the implicit belief of those to whom it is addressed, although as a sort of stock diplomatic piece of prophetic philosophy, it sounds very prettily. "The great principle that governs Europe is freedom of alliances. All the Great Powers are restored to the plenitude of their independence, to the proper development of their destinies." It is to be presumed that if a new Napoleon should arise, who conceived it his destiny and his mission to rule over all Europe and to repeat all the glories of the first Empire, the freedom of alliances would be differently interpreted from the present Napoleon's reading of it, and that the comment would assimilate very much to that which before grew out of the world's horror of ceaseless bloodshed. It may be that a faint perception of the growing impatience felt over Europe at the overweening claims of France to settle all differences and punish all wrongs, has dawned upon the mind of the Emperor, and hence a disclaimer of ambitious views on his own part, and congratulations to his neighbors on their growing importance.

But—and when was there a Napoleonic utterance without a "but?"—there is a future, says the Emperor, to be provided for. As a general principle even sovereigns are content with the consolation which is contained in the assurance that whatever happens to us, it will be all the same a hundred years hence. The Emperor cannot accept the maxim so philosophically. He sees on the one side a great Republic, whose growth is so rapid, and whose power is so considerable already, that its influence in future international affairs becomes of vast importance. There is no harm in remarking, especially as Napoleon names America, that it *is* America to whom he alludes. On the other side the world is another power—skillful in diplomacy, persistent it war, inflexible in will, and inscrutable as death. "Russia and the United States," says he, "may each before another century has expired contain 100,000,000 of inhabitants. Between this upper and nether millstone Europe is, such is the Napoleonic *idée*, to be crushed at some future day. Against this there must be provision. And the provision consists first of all in—consolidating the military power of France! And here we will for the present stop, for our readers no doubt, no less than ourselves, feel themselves in the presence of a problem or a prophecy which must be approached with reverence and handled with awe.

Cuban Slavery.—It seems that the internal commotions which have agitated Spain during the last year have distracted the attention of the Liberal leaders from the work of laboring for the abolition of Slavery in Cuba. There is no doubt that the success of Gen. Prim and the Liberal Party would have resulted in the emancipation of the slaves held in the Spanish colonies as well as in the establishment of freer institutions in Spain itself. But the Prim movement never got any respectable foothold either in the army or among the people, and success for it hereafter seems altogether hopeless, except in some unforseen contingency. Moreover, many of the leaders in Reform and Emancipation have never sympathized with the revolutionary struggles of Gen. Prim, and were no way compromised in his attempt. We can see no reason, therefore, why the Spanish Abolitionists should cease their energetic and intelligent efforts to do away with the slave system of which Spain is now the sole upholder in North America. It is now settled that African Slavery, as an institution, is doomed to destruction the world over, and to cling to it at this day is only to invite ruin. France, Mexico, Great Britain, Denmark and the United States have each, in its own jurisdiction, abolished the Slavery which they once maintained in North America, and it is not in the power of old Spain to prevent the "crowning of the edifice" of Universal Emancipation.

The Amendment not a Radical Measure.—It is perfectly true, as the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, that the Constitutional Amendment was not a favorite measure with the Radicals in Congress, and that it was perfected and engineered by some of the more Conservative members. The same paper adds that its passage through the House was the signal that the radical reign of Thad. Stevens was over, which fact he acknowledged in a lugubrious speech, and resigned the leadership into the hands of men who had become tired of impracticable schemes, and were determined to unite upon a measure definite in its character and permanent in its results. Taking these well-remembered facts into account, it is an error on the part of the Democrats to characterize the amendment as a measure of the extreme Radicals, and to denounce it as a scheme of Thad. Stevens and his clique. The schemes of Stevens & Co. were of an entirely different style, embracing the most violent and revolutionary legislation. They found as little support in the House as they have found in the country, while the Constitutional Amendment commands the support of a majority of the American people, as it commands the support of a majority of members of Congress.

Canadian Querulousness.—We are sorry to see that a number of our Canadian neighbors, among others the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. McGee, are getting quite belligerent since England began sending over military reinforcements to the province. Mr. McGee is especially severe in regard to the course of this country in the matter of Fenianism. He does not say what more he would have our Government do than it did for the defence of Canada and the suppression of the great Fenian raid; but he threatens us with British power if we do not act differently hereafter. If we did not satisfy the Canadian people on the occasion referred to, we despair altogether of ever satisfying them. It would probably suit them as well in any future emergency of a similar kind to have our Government adopt the British policy, and not interfere in the business at all.

The British Embassy at Paris.—The Cable need not be abused for making an occasional mistake. Reports that have not so far to travel *do*, sometimes, grievously err. By the Cable we had an intimation some weeks ago that "Earl" Stanley was to succeed Lord Cowley. It appears that Earl Stanhope (better known as Lord Mahon, the historian) was the name indicated.

Correction.—It was Judge Connolly, and not Judge Kelly, as we erroneously stated yesterday, by whom the three rowdies who assaulted the keeper of a saloon in Third-avenue were discharged.

Not Exactly.—Mr. Raymond declines a renomination to Congress. Sour grapes.—*Nat. Int.*

Not exactly "sour," but a trifle *coppery*.

The Committee Meeting on Saturday.

The *Express* is quite right in supposing that the reappearance in our columns on Monday of the slanderous imputation upon Theodore Allen and others, of having robbed Mr. Strong of his watch, at the Committee meeting on Saturday night, somewhat disturbed the editorial digestion. How so gross a blunder could happen is a matter of no interest outside the office. That the statement was a calumny—the invention of party spite, and utterly false, was apparent on its face. There is not the slightest ground for believing that Mr. Strong lost his watch, as he himself has made no complaint, and refuses peremptorily to make affidavit to any such loss. He apparently allowed others to make the statement for him, not to secure redress, but to blacken the character of party rivals through the Press. He is probably much less to blame than those who used him.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

THE DISTRICT COURT AT RICHMOND.

To-day was the day appointed for the meeting of the adjourned term of the United States District Court at Richmond, but it seemed to be generally understood that there should be no attempt made at holding the session. Judge Underwood and District Attorney Chandler are both here or at Alexandria and have no idea of going to Richmond for this purpose. Concerning this matter your correspondent at Richmond sends the following:

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Notwithstanding that Judge Underwood in June last adjourned the United States Court until this day, and announced that the case of Jefferson Davis would be then taken up, if not sooner disposed of, there was to-day no session of the Court; no Judge nor District-Attorney nor Marshal, nor other *attaché* made his appearance. There was nobody about the Court rooms except a small boy, and he had no definite information about the trial. Thus ends farce number two. There is talk that the counsel of Davis will endeavor to compel the Courts to take action in the case of their client by applying for a writ of *habeas corpus* in his behalf.

There is considerable excitement here over the proposed consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad with the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburgh Roads, which is being argued to-day before the Board of Public Works. No decision has been reached.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Your special correspondent at New-Orleans telegraphs the following to this office:

New-Orleans, La., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Information has been received here that the General Government will sustain the Governor in removing Sheriffs who failed to hold elections for Convention delegates in accordance with his proclamation.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

All inquiries as to why the payment of bounties does not commence, after the recent announcements on the subject, will be answered by a careful reading of the first paragraph of the rules and regulations prescribed for the presentation of claims, which is as follows:

First—All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, *and before any payments are made*, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

The law of June last, providing for the disposal of the public lands in the Southern States for homestead settlements, is now being printed with instructions, for distribution among the district land offices in that section of the country. The benefits of the act are extended to all citizens of the United States without distinction as to race or color.

THE COLLECTION OF THE COTTON TAX.

The Attorney-General, in response to the inquiry of the President on the subject, has given an opinion to the effect that the President cannot separate the districts for the collection of the tax on cotton from the districts for the assessment and collection of the tax on other products. This was the point which the delegation of Southern cotton factors and planters presented in their memorials to the President, a few days since. The Secretary of the Treasury has also denied the applications to have the boundaries of the collection districts changed, on the ground that it would take longer for the new appointees to qualify, select and instruct their assistants, than it would for the present officers to appoint a sufficient number of assistants and deputies.

GEN. LEE'S HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

The household effects left at the Arlington Mansion by Gen. Lee, or rather the fragments remaining of them, were yesterday delivered to the party authorized by Gen. Lee to receive them. This was done, the *National Intelligencer* says, under an order of the President. It appears that nearly everything of any value had been stolen. Many valuable heirlooms, including some of the family portraits, had been purloined. The portraits were taken from the frames, packed in boxes, and stored in the upper loft of the mansion for safety in 1861. These boxes had been broken open, and everything of real value taken away, and the letters and private papers of Gen. Lee scattered over the loft.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the first case of cholera in Washington was reported; it was that of a gentleman who arrived here from Richmond on Friday. The patient is convalescent. The exemption of this city from cholera disproves the theory that it seeks filthy localities.

The police report for the quarter ending with September, shows 3,146 arrests for various offences—over one-third of them colored persons, and about an equal number of foreigners.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER LANCASTER AT CALLAO.

Rear-Admiral Pearson, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, informs the Navy Department, under date of Sept. 13, of the arrival of the United States steamer *Lancaster* at Callao on the 5th.

GEN. COUCH APPOINTED COLLECTOR OF BOSTON.

Gen. Couch was yesterday notified of his appointment as Collector of the port of Boston.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

The stockholders of the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Railroad have elected a new Board of Directors and the following officers: R. W. Latham, of New-York, President; Jos. B. Stewart, of Washington, Secretary, and William Reyer, of Baltimore, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mexican News—A Prince on his Way to Enter Yale College.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

It is asserted that Maximilian sent an order countermanding the evacuation of Sonora; that the French Admiral having embarked all his troops, refused to disembark.

The bark *Clara R. Sutil*, from Yokohama, brings 6,000 chests and 40 jars of tea.

Ay-Tung, a Japanese Prince, *en route* for Yale College, came a passenger on the same vessel.

Arrived, ships *Black Hawk*, Cromwell, New-York; *Dashing Wave*, Carlton, Boston; bark *Thos. S. Stowe*, Rice, Liverpool.

Cyrus W. Field and the Cable.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Cyrus W. Field arrived in Boston this afternoon, and will leave for New-York to-morrow.

On Monday evening, Oct. 1, a banquet was given in Liverpool to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Cable, and was presided over by Lord Stanley, Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the festivities Mr. Field's health was proposed by Lord Stanley and drunk amid great enthusiasm.

A dispatch relating to the celebration, dated Liverpool, Oct. 1, 9:30 P. M., was received at the office of the Telegraph Company in Boston at 9:42 the same evening.

County Fair at Middlebury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Middlebury, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Addison County Fair opened here to-day, and there are present many fast horses, while good cattle and blood sheep are numerous. Hammond's ram, *Dew Drop*, worth $20,000, is on exhibition. The address will be delivered to-morrow by Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts.

Bribery Cases.

Trenton, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The indictment for bribery and corruption came up to-day in the Mercer County Court on motion to quash the same. The motion was argued by Bradley and Robeson for the complainants, and Frelinghuysen and Hageman for the State. The Judges reserved their opinion.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Meeting.

Meadville, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

A meeting of soldiers and sailors is in progress here. It is the largest that ever met in this place. Fully twenty thousand strangers are in town. Able speakers are addressing the multitude.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SENATOR SUMNER'S LECTURE.

Opening of the Fraternity Course—Political Lecture by Hon. Charles Sumner—Review of President's Johnson's Policy and Conduct—What Should be Done to Secure the Fruits of Our Victories in the Field.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Fraternity Course of Lectures was opened this evening by Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, who spoke on "The Presidential Policy and Congress *vs.* The One Man Power."

The rush for tickets during the past week has been immense to hear Boston's gifted orator, and as a consequence Music Hall was filled to repletion at an early hour. Half an hour preceding the lecture the great organ lent its inspiring music to heighten the interest of the occasion.

At the appointed hour the Committee appeared with the honorable Senator, who was vociferously cheered. Such a welcome by a Boston audience was never before extended to a public man. After the storm of applause had subsided, Mr. SUMNER was introduced to the audience by JOHN WETHERBEE.

Mr. SUMNER's address occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, and was frequently applauded. It was one of his ablest and most searching efforts on political topics.

We append a lengthy synopsis, embracing the substance of the lecture.

MR. SUMNER'S REMARKS.

Senator SUMNER began by reference to his address of last year, and then set forth his view of the situation. There were two parties in the controversy—the Executive and the Legislative — the One Man Power *vs.* Congress. "Perhaps this irrational assumption becomes more astonishing when it is considered that the actual President, beside being the creature of an accident, is inferior in ability and character, while the House of Representatives is eminent in both respects. A President, who has already sunk below any other President, even BUCHANAN, madly undertakes to give the law to a House of Representatives, which, there is reason to believe, is the best that has sat since the formation of the Constitution. Thus, in looking at the parties, we are tempted to exclaim: 'Such a President dictating to such a Congress!'" Mr. SUMNER said that irreversible guarantees must be had; that we must secure by counsel what was won by war; failure now will make the war itself a failure; surrender now will undo all our victories. If the President prevail the country will be disturbed, credit impaired, the freedmen persecuted, and the South given over to anarchy. If Congress prevail the exact opposite will be the case. He protested against any admission of ex-rebels to the great partnership of this Republic. Common prudence and common honesty demand safeguards for the future. We must make haste slowly. States that rushed out of the Union must not be allowed to rush back, nor to come back at all, without every reasonable assurance of future good conduct. Still, he disclaimed every sentiment of vengeance or punishment, and every thought of delay or procrastination. He was for the shortest way and the soonest time to bring about restoration. The President had done more than all other causes to make delay. The best opportunity was at the time of LEE's surrender; then the South would have accepted any terms, even to the enfranchisement of the freedmen and providing homes for them. "Had the National Government merely taken advantage of this plastic condition, it might have stamped Equal Rights upon the whole people, as upon molten wax, while it fixed the immutable conditions of permanent peace. The question of reconstruction would have been settled before it arose. It is sad to think that this was not done. Perhaps in all history there is no instance of such an opportunity lost." This point Mr. SUMNER supported by testimony from Southern men. He continued: "When, therefore, the President, in opprobrious terms, complains of Congress as interposing delay, I reply to him; 'No, Sir, it is you who, by unexpected and most perverse assumptions, have put off the glad day of security and reconciliation, which is so much longed for. It is you who have inaugurated anew that *malignant sectionalism* which, so long as it exists, will keep this Union divided in fact, if not in name. Sir, you are the Disunionist.'" Mr. S. then examined the President's policy, which "pivots on at least two alarming blunders; first, in setting up the One Man Power as the source of jurisdiction over this great question; and secondly, in using the One Man Power for the restoration of rebels to place and influence, so that good Unionists, whether white or black, are rejected, and the rebellion itself is revived in the new Governments." On the subject of "One Man Power," Mr. SUMNER dwelt at much length, endeavoring to show that President JOHNSON has been guilty of the grossest usurpations in the matter of regulating civil governments in the South, and in all he has done or undertaken in reference to the reinstatement of the revolted States. The military power was conceded, "but it is one thing to govern a State temporarily by military power, and quite another thing to create a Constitution for a State which shall continue when the military power has expired. The former is a military act, and belongs to the President. The latter is a civil act, and belongs to Congress."

Mr. SUMNER's next point was on the blunder of the President in giving power to ex-rebels at the expense of Unionists, white or black. This was illustrated by notice of the appointments of Govs. HOLDEN, PERRY, PARSONS and others, as provisional rulers of their several States. The President, in these and other appointments, had acted in direct defiance of law, for Congress had enacted that no such men should hold office. "From top to bottom, these States were organized by men who had been warriors on their country. Ex-rebels were appointed by the Governors or chosen br the people everywhere. Ex-rebels sat in Conventions and in Legislatures. Ex-rebels became judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and everything else, while the faithful Unionist, white or black, was rejected. * * * There is nothing in the reach of the President which he has not lavished on ex-rebels. The power of pardon and amnesty, like the power of appointment, has been used for them by wholesale and retail. It would have been easy to affix a condition to every pardon, requiring that, before it took effect, the recipient should carve out of his estate a homestead for every one of his freedmen, and thus secure to each what they all covet so much, a piece of land. But the President did no such thing, although, in the words of the old writ, 'often requested so to do.' Such a condition would have helped the loyal freedman, rather than the rebel master. In the same spirit, while undertaking to determine who shall be voters, all colored persons, howsoever loyal, were disfranchised, while all white persons, except certain specified classes, although black with rebellion, were constituted voters on taking a simple oath of allegiance, thus giving to ex-rebels a prevailing power."

Mr. SUMNER said it was claimed that Mr. JOHNSON was carrying out Mr. LINCOLN's policy. It was not so, and he wished the martyr could rise from his grave to repel the calumny. Mr. SUMNER next showed in what points the President is inconsistent with himself, and then proceeded to inquire "how he fell." Mr. SEWARD, he said, counseled the fatal policy; the BLAIRS did the same, and probably PRESTON KING. But Mr. SEWARD is not a wise counsellor; his influence has not been good. "But the President himself has been his own worst counsellor, as he has been his own worst defender. He does not open his mouth without furnishing evidence against himself. * * * * The brave words with which he accepted his nomination as Vice-President resounded through the country. He was elected. Then followed two scenes, each of which filled the people with despair. The first was of the new Vice-President taking the oath of office—in the presence of the foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Senate—while in such a condition that his attempted speech became trivial and incoherent, and he did not know the name of the Secretary of the Navy, who is now the devoted supporter of his policy, as he has been his recent traveling companion. One month and one week afterward President Lincoln was assassinated. The people, wrapt in affliction at the great tragedy, trembled as they beheld a drunken man ascend the heights of power. But they were generous and forgiving—almost forgetful. He was our President, and hands were outstretched to welcome and sustain him. His early utterances as President, although common-place, loose and wordy, gave assurance that the rebellion and its authors would find little favor from him. Treason was to be made odious."

Mr. SUMNER related some of his personal experiences with the President. He saw him frequently, and the constant topic was reconstruction.

"More than once I ventured to press upon him the duty and the renown of carrying out the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of founding the new governments in the rebel States on the consent of the governed, without any distinction of color. To this earnest appeal he replied on one occasion, as I sat with him alone, in words which I can never forget: 'On this question, Mr. SUMNER, there is no difference between us. You and I are alike.' * * I remarked still further that it was important that there should be no division in the great Union Party—that there should be no line run through it, on one side of which would be gentlemen calling themselves 'the President's friends,' but that we should be kept all together as one seamless garment. To this he promptly replied: 'I mean to keep you all together.'" Once when Mr. SUMNER expressed the hope that the President would use his influence to establish impartial suffrage in Tennessee, he replied that if he were at Nashville he would see that this was done. Upon a suggestion that he could operate as well from Washington, he seemed to hesitate. Finally, as Mr. SUMNER was about going home after the adjournment in 1865, he visited Mr. JOHNSON, and said that, with his permission, he "Would proceed, point by point, as was the habit of the pulpit in former days. He smiled and said pleasantly, 'Have I not always listened to you?' I replied: 'You have, and I am grateful.' After remarking that the rebel region was still in military occupation, and that it was the plain duty of the President to use his temporary power for the establishment of correct principles, I proceeded to say: First—See to it that no newspaper is allowed which is not thoroughly loyal and does not speak well of the National Government and of equal rights. Secondly—Let the officers that you send, as military governors or otherwise, be known for their devotion to equal rights, so that their names alone will be a proclamation, while their simple presence will help educate the people. Thirdly, encourage the population to resume the profitable labors of agriculture, commerce and manufactures without delay; but for the present to avoid politics. Fourthly, Keep the whole rebel region under these good influences, and, at the proper time, hand over the subject of reconstruction, with the great question of equal rights, to the judgment of Congress, where it belongs. All this the President received at the time with perfect kindness. Only a short time afterward there was a change, which seemed like a somersault or an apostasy, and there ensued a strange sight. Instead of faithful Unionists, recent rebels thronged the Presidential ante-chambers, rejoicing in a new-found favor. They made speeches at the President, and he made speeches at them. A mutual sympathy was manifest. On one occasion the President announced himself a 'Southern man,' with 'Southern sympathies,' thus quickening that sectional flame which good men hoped to see quenched forever. Unhappily, whatever the President said or did was sectional. He showed himself constantly a sectionalist. * * * On reaching Washington before the opening of the last session, I lost no time in seeing the President. I was with him that evening three hours. I found him changed in temper and purpose. He was no longer sympathetic or even kindly, but harsh, petulant and unreasonable. Plainly, his heart was with the ex-rebels. For the Unionist, white or black, who had borne the burden of the day, he had little feeling. Perversely he would not see the bad spirit of the rebel States, and he insisted that the outrages there were insufficient to justify their exclusion from Congress. It was in this connection, that the following dialogue ensued: The President—'Are there no murders in Massachusetts?' Mr. Sumner—'Unhappily, yes; sometimes.' The President.—'Are there no assaults in Boston? Do not men there, sometimes, knock each other down, so that the police is obliged to interfere?' Mr. Sumner—'Unhappily, yes.' The President—'Would you consent that Massachusetts, on this account, should be excluded from Congress?' Mr. Sumner—'No, Mr. President, I would not.' And here I stopped, without remarking on the entire irrelevancy of the inquiry. I left the President that night with the painful conviction that his whole soul was set as flint against the good cause, and that by the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the rebellion had vaulted into the Presidential chair. JEFFERSON DAVIS was then in the casements of Fortress Monroe, but ANDREW JOHNSON was doing his work." Mr. SUMNER went on to point out the evil Mr. JOHNSON had done, in favors to rebels, in direct condemnation of Southern Union men, in abandoning the freedmen, in frantic efforts to defeat the Constitutional Amendment, in violence that has provoked violence. His words are dragon's teeth that produce armed men. Who can doubt that he is the author of the tragedies at Memphis and New-Orleans? He is as guilty as CHARLES IX was of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the blood of New-Orleans must cry for vengeance until a guilty President suffers the retribution that follows the guilty King. The evil he has done is unparalled in history; it is coextensive with the Republic. "Next to JEFFERSON DAVIS stands ANDREW JOHNSON as its worst enemy." Mr. SUMNER asked, "What remains to be done?" and answered his question by saying Congress must be sustained and ex-rebels must be kept out of power; we must have full enfranchisement, equality and education, and all else will follow. He regretted that Congress had not assumed temporary jurisdiction over the whole rebel region; but it is too late. Mr. SUMNER strongly urged that impartial suffrage must be secured by the Congress and not left to the States, and quoted England and Russia as authority to show that this might be done in spite of so-called State rights. He claimed that Congress had full power to do this under the clause which says the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. If the power had never been exercised, the time has come to do it. He closed his long lecture in the following words:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As I am about to close, allow me to gather the whole case in a brief compass. The President wielding the one-man power, has assumed a prerogative over Congress utterly unjustifiable, and has undertaken to dictate a fatal policy of reconstruction, which gives away to rebels, puts off the blessed day of peace and reconciliation, and leaves the best interests of the Republic in jeopardy. Treacherous to the great cause, and treacherous to himself, he has set up his individual will against the people of the United States in Congress assembled. Forgetful of truth and decency, he has assailed members as "assassins," and has denounced Congress itself as "a revolutionary body, called or assumed to be Congress," and "hanging on the verge of the Government," as if this most enlightened and patriotic Congress did not contain the embodied will of the American people. To you, each and all, I appeal to arrest this madness. Your votes will be the first step. The President must be taught that usurpation and apostacy cannot prevail. He who promised to be Moses and became Pharaoh, must be overthrown, and the Egyptians that follow him must share the same fate, so that it shall be said now as aforetime, "And the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea."

LETTER FROM H. WARD BEECHER.

Official Vindication of His Son, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Beecher.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In a leading editorial of Sept. 3 you make the following statement respecting my son, Col. HENRY BARTON BEECHER, U. S. A.:

"Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has a son, who is an officer in the regular army. This son was dismissed from the service by a court-martial some 18 months ago, and was restored and promoted by ANDREW JOHNSON about the time that Mr. BEECHER first became a champion of 'my policy.' The restoration of young BEECHER almost created a mutiny in the regiment from which he had been expelled, and some compromise had to be effected to avert the scandal. Whether the junior BEECHER remains in the army, or whether he was allowed to resign, we are not informed. The facts above mentioned were quite notorious among army officers last year, and also among the wise men of the Congregational Church. Whether the restoration of the son explains Mr. BEECHER's anxiety for the restoration of the South, we cannot affirm. It is at least unfortunate that the two things should have come to light about the same time."

Col. BEECHER entered the regular army in 1861 during the Secretaryship of SIMON CAMERON, in the first year of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. His record since then I herewith inclose, requesting its publication as conspicuous as the unjust charges were made. In a private note accompanying the record, Mr. STANTON says: "The inclosed record will, I hope, not only correct the misapprehension, but afford to your son and his friends a satisfactory testimonial, if any were needed beyond the fact of his promotions, that he has served his country well and faithfully, and that his record is without spot or blemish."

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[Copy.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1866.

It appears, from the records of this office. that First Lieut. HENRY BARTON BEECHER, Fourth United States Artillery, (son of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,) was appointed Second Lieutenant 30th November, 1861. Born in Indiana, appointed from New-York.

Promoted First Lieutenant 11th August, 1863; brevetted Captain for meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. That at the last session of Congress he was nominated Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate.

I do further certify that he was not at any time court-martialed and dismissed the service; that no charges have been made against him, and that his record and military standing is that of a faithful and meritorious officer in the military service of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Approved:
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—His Position and Purposes.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS made a speech at Lancaster on the 27th ult., from which we make the following extract:

"And since you have called me out, and I am able to speak, I will explain one single point, which I have been informed my friend Mr. DOOLITTLE made particularly upon me, and which, I have no doubt, some of my Republican friends considered particularly well made to put me below the ticket. I cannot blame them in this. I shall not blame them for anything of the kind, but I shall be just as good friends with them as before.

But let me explain: He spoke of negro equality. Let me tell you exactly how it is. He, I understand, found fault with me, particularly because I advocated what he called negro equality. Under our law there is not a word said in either the Civil Rights Bill or the new proposed amendment about color. It simply provides that the same law which punishes one man shall punish any other for the same offence; it simply provides that the law which gives a verdict to one man shall render the same verdict to another, whether he is Dutch, Irish or negro. [Cheers.] Is there anything wrong in that? [Voices, "No!" "No!"] That is the doctrine of negro equality. There is nothing which prohibits the negro from learning to read and write and say his prayers. There is nothing in it which says he shall have anything superior to another.

I admit that these Copperheads have some cause to complain that there is such a provision, for there is great danger that those who find fault with this provision will find rivals among the colored race in business and in life. There is one thing, however, which I noticed Mr. DOOLITTLE alluded to—a bill which I introduced for fixing the condition of the Southern States—and since I am here I will say one word in explanation of that. I introduced a bill into Congress for the purpose of enabling the Rebel States, under certain conditions, to form loyal governments. *They have no governments now except some counterfeits put up by Andy Johnson.* ["Three cheers for THAD. STEVENS."]

I proposed in that bill that every one of those conquered States should be put upon the same footing with a Territory; should elect delegates to a Convention to form a Republican Constitution (not such as they have got now, with Slavery in them,) and in fixing the right of voters to elect those delegates I made it universal—I allowed the rebels, I allowed the black men, allowed every man to vote for delegates to the Convention. When they came to form the Constitution they should form it to suit themselves, (not doing as ANDY JOHNSON did, dictating what the terms of the Constitution should be,) and when they formed it, they should be allowed to refer it back to the people for ratification; and if ratified, they might present it to Congress. Now, I did hope, in doing this, that our loyal friends, together with the loyal colored men, would carry the Conventions and give negro suffrage. Every loyal Southern man came to me and asked me to put it in the bill. There was not a loyal man, from Gov. HAMILTON to Gov. HOLDEN, Chief-Justice POWELL and Gov. SHERWOOD—there were twenty of these men driven from their homes—who dare not go back for fear of being murdered. They came to help me fabricate the bill. It was not the rebels that did it; it was the loyal men that said give us that bill; and the vote of the loyal white men, added to that of the loyal black men, can carry every State but Virginia. I was in a caucus one night when Gov. HAMILTON told us "to give them the law, and although we are now in the minority, and I dare not go home, for I should be murdered—give us the bill, and we will carry Texas on the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand majority." Gov. HOLDEN told me the same thing, and so did everybody except the Virginians.

The noble men who went to Philadelphia after the traitor's Convention appointed a Committee and passed resolutions asking that this very thing should be done by Congress, a copy of which they sent to me to strengthen my hands. This is confined to the rebel States alone. I am for it; first, becase it is right; second, because it protects our brethren there; thirdly, because it prevents the States from going into the hands of the rebels, and thereby giving the President and Congress, for the next forty years, to rebel hands. *I am for it, and I shall go for it, when Congress meets, with all my weight.*

Now, however, remember that I do not say, and never mean to say, that when these amendments, which I now propose, are adopted, the rebel States shall be allowed to come in, until they present constitutions containing the essence of liberty; and when they do that I will let them in at any time.

With regard to the question of negro suffrage in the free States, every one knows that I am not afraid to express my opinion. Everybody has a right to vote and pay his taxes, and whoever is governed by the laws has a right to make them. I was in the Pennsylvania Convention that amended the Constitution which put in the word white and disfranchised a large number of voters. I voted against it, and while every other man put his name to the Constitution that it might go down to posterity, I refused my name and it is not among the signers, for I was not proud of the instrument and am not now. This question may be thought a little in advance of the age. What is this world but a word of progress? and what is the statesman worth who is afraid to fight in the front ranks? The liberty of the world is not yet effected. Half the world is yet in chains, half the world is yet under kingly government.

We must go ahead, and though I can do but little, I shall do what I can, and if, when I am dead, there sprouts any vigor from my bones and my grave to help forward posterity to proclaim the same doctrines of universal liberty and universal suffrage, and universal disenthralment from kings, I shall be satisfied.

The Goddess of Liberty is represented in ancient statues as a very nice little goddess, but very small. I want her to grow—to put on the habiliments of mature age—until she can embrace within her folds every nation, and every tribe, and every human being within God's canopy. [Loud cheers.] I care not what you say of Radicalism; these are my principles, and with the help of God I shall die with them. I ask no epitaph—I shall have none—but I shall go with a pure consciousness of having tried to serve the whole human race, and never having injured a human being.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eighth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Executive Committee of this Association, met at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, last evening, and elected the following officers: President, John W. Farmer; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Wateman, John Hayward, John A. Smith; Recording Secretary, Joseph Bogart; Corresponding Secretary, James McCord; Treasurer, John Dixon; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Bass. The regular meetings of the Committee will be held every Tuesday evening, till after the December election. After the transation of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Ninth Assembly District Republican Union Association.

The old Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District having been broken up, and a division in the ranks existing in consequence, the first meeting of the Radical element was held last evening at Lebanon Hall, the new President, S. R. KIRBY, in the chair. On motion of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, the Constitution and By-Laws of the old association were temporarily adopted. Considerable discussion ensued in regard to the admission of members. It was stated that there were many persons who were members of the old association who had failed to enrol their names, and who were desirous of joining the new organization, and a motion was made to admit them *en masse*, unless objections were made to individuals. The discussion was brought to an untimely end by a motion to lay the whole subject on the table, which prevailed. In accordance with the rules, the names of a large number of applicants for membership were read, and the list submitted to the Committee on Membership. The Committee will report back these names at the next meeting. The President then made a few remarks, in which he defined the platform upon which he stands. He said he ignored the little minutia of politics which the politicians and newspapers talked about so much, but he stood by Congress, right or wrong. This brought three rousing cheers for Congress, and three more for the President of the Association. He said that he should do his utmost to secure harmony in the meetings of the Association, and hoped each member would do the same.

The meeting adjourned until Friday evening next.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association.

This Association met at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, for the purpose of organization, but adjourned very soon to Thursday evening next, when regular officers will be elected. Mr. S. H. KNAPP was President *pro tem.*

Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Twelfth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening at No. 21 Avenue D, to organize and transact routine business. The following is a list of the officers:

President, WM. BURNS; Vice-Presidents, J. HAZEL, G. COFFIN, J. L. SMITH, WM. MCLEAN; Treasurer, THOS. HAYS.

The Club numbers about 400 members. The meeting adjourned early, to attend the meeting of the General Republican Committee of Delegates, held at No. 600 Broadway.

Fourteenth Assembly District Union Association.

A regular meeting of this Association was held at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, last evening. The President, Mr. BENJAMIN MERRITT, presided. Quite a number of the members of the Association were present, and considerable interest was taken in the proceedings. Most of the business transacted was of a routine nature, and not of sufficient interest to make public. Addresses were delivered by Mr. JOHN REESE, Mr. BENJ. MERRITT and others, after which the meeting adjourned. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Thursday evening, on which occasion it is expected that Mr. CHARLES A. DANA will deliver an address.

Fourth Ward Johnson Association.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening, Vice-President P. J. LAWLER in the chair, when the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Union Democratic Executive Committee: FRANCIS J. DAVIS, THOS. O'REILLY, PATRICK BUCKLEY, JOHN J. HENLEY.

The New Union Republican Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held at their headquarters, No. 600 Broadway, last evening. Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON presided. The only business of importance transacted was to apportion the representation from each district and to designate the time for holding the primary elections and conventions as follows: Primaries—Monday evening; County Convention—Tuesday; Judiciary—Wednesday; Congressional—Thursday; Assembly—Friday. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Meeting of the Johnson-Hoffman Club of the Twenty-first Ward.

The Johnson-Hoffman Club of the Twenty-first Ward met last evening at their rooms, in Third-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, JOHN PETTIGREW, Esq., presiding. The only speaker of the evening was Hon. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., United States District Attorney. He was glad, he said, to see that the Conservatives of the Twenty-first Ward took such an interest in matters of political moment to them, and showed it by their coming out in such large numbers to sustain a ward meeting. The late war was commenced and waged to the end to carry out the motto of JACKSON, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." We did not enter upon the conflict to keep the States out of the Union; we did not sacrifice our fathers, our brothers, our sons, our friends. The great Empire State did not pour out her vast treasure and part with her brave boys in blue, in order to establish the right of secession, by holding that after the war was over these States are out of the Union—all this was done to establish the fact that no State can secede from her relationship to the Government of these United States. Then with what consistency can any claim that States that never could go out of the Union, have already done so? Yet we find many who advocate just this absurd theory. Here we are in the midst of peace. A year and a half have elapsed since the close of the war, and what do we behold? Ten States of this Union denied a representation in Congress, simply because an accidental majority chooses to keep them out, contrary to the Constitution to which they are bound by their sacred oaths to firmly adhere. Our opponents say when you broach our theory to them. "O, yes, it is true that the insurrection is put down, the rebellion is a thing of the past, and these States, we admit, ought to be represented; but we are afraid that there are some folks down there who cannot be trusted, and we choose to keep them out until we are satified of their loyalty." They even go further, and demand that these Southern States shall adopt the amendment to the Constitution. This they have no right to do, for they cannot force any law upon a people who had no part in the formation thereof. I do not believe the Southern States will ever pass any act approving these amendments, but suppose that they should, do you think that this would satisfy the Radicals? No. I will tell you what they are aiming at. They are pretty sure that the amendments will not be adopted, so they say to the South, "You cannot be represented until this is done." Well, suppose they come up to the requirement; suppose they do adopt them, what them? Will they be admitted? No. The Radicals will then seek to do that which they have no right to do, to thrust universal suffrage upon them, knowing full well that they will never permit Congress to meddle with that sacred right that each State by itself alone should control. What will be the result? This Union will remain dissolved until after the Presidential election of 1870, and that is precisely what these designing, crafty political fanatics are aiming for, and the result for which they are working so zealously. The Union party stands to-day upon the platform on which the late war was waged, and our glorious Constitution, and it deserves the support of every well-wisher of his government. The eloquent gentleman closed his speech with a review of the life of JOHN T. HOFFMAN—the purity of his character, and the noble firmness with which he had ever stood for the right. He hoped that the good Conservative men of New York City would roll up a majority of 60,000 for her noble son in the approaching election. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the speaker.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.—Mme. RISTORI made her second appearance in Brooklyn last night before the most brilliant audience ever gathered in the Academy of Music. Artists in general consider the Boston audiences the most frigid, New-York the most critical, Philadelphia the most enthusiastic, and reserve for those in Brooklyn the compliment of the most elegant and most enjoyable. A genuine fervor of admiration for the great *tragedienne* has taken deep hold upon the Brooklynites, and no better evidence need be desired than that given last night by the immense concourse of intelligent, careful auditors, whose apt appreciation of RISTORI's best points in her beautiful personation of *Mary Stuart*, was notable to the eye of the critic, and peculiarly gratifying to the *amour propre* of the lady, at whose feet were laid most abundant testimonials of regard and enthusiasm. The public will doubtless agree with us who have seen Mme. RISTORI's efforts at the French Theatre and the Academy, that the possibilities for an effective *ensemble* are infinitely greater at the latter house, where the ample stage affords the artists room enough, and where the beautiful scenery recently painted by Signori CALYO, enables Mr. GRAU to make an artistic display and setting for the picture on the boards. We have had occasion to speak at length of Mme. RISTORI's *Mary Stuart*, a *rôle* of wondrous beauty, full of admirable opportunities for the avail of the artist, abounding in sympathetic material, and contrasting with singular and pleasant force with the powerful (but domestically speaking infelicitous) character of *Medea*. On this occasion the entire performance was thoroughly admirable; the acting of the subordinate characters was excellent and artistic, particularly that of Signora COTTIN and Signori CARBONI, GLECH and CESARE RISTORI. Mme. RISTORI looked, and dressed, and walked, and seemed the Queen; her dress was in perfect harmony and keeping with the historic picture; her bearing and graceful dignity bringing to the mind every incident of tender memory that adheres to the romantic career of the unfortunate *Mary*. It would be equally impertinent and absurd to multiply phrases of commendation of her rendering of this *rôle*. Fortunate indeed are they who, thoroughly familiar with the record, find themselves enabled by this timely visit of the greatest living *tragedienne* to our shores, to realize their long-time ideal of one of the most beautiful and interesting characters of history. If we might suggest, without seeming hypercritical or intrusive, we would urge as an improvement upon the present system of closely following the text with the auditorial, rustling the leaves, missing the delicate shades of elocution, gesture and *posé*, that the public procure and study the librettos before going to the theatre. They might make themselves entirely familiar with the plot, the scenes, the incidents and the situations before the evening of the performance, and with this store of suggestive information and prompting, they will find themselves ready to seize the thousand and one beauties of RISTORI's action, and equally able to relish and enjoy them. The best points in "Mary Stuart" were greeted with most intelligent recognition, and at the close of each act Mme. RISTORI was enthusiastically called before the curtain.

On Tuesday next Mme. RISTORI will present her *Elizabeth*.

MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.—The subscription list in the hands of Mr. WIER, of the Brooklyn Academy, is rapidly filling up for the nights of Mr. MARETZEK's first season.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Madame RISTORI's performance in "Elizabeth" seems to have exceeded any previous representation in the general favor it has elicited. It merits the highest praise, and we are glad to announce that it will be repeated to-night for the second time. No one should miss the opportunity of witnessing it.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL commenced their first American engagement at this handsome establishment on Monday evening, before a good and fashionable audience. The hall has been prettily fitted up for the occasion, with a neatly draped stage, and such accessories in the way of doors and windows as are needed in the entertainment. The artists themselves come to us with the best of reputations. For many years they have maintained an enviable position before a London audience, and throughout the British possessions they have hosts of friends. Their record in America, we venture to say, will not be different, although, as we are unaccustomed to this kind of performance, we shall need some little time before we become thoroughly accustomed to it.

The programme opened with a little domestic scene called "Ripples on the Lake"—which did not impress us as being particularly brilliant, but which sufficed to show that both Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL are thoroughly conversant with the stage. After the farce, for such it may be called, the musical portion of the evening commenced, and this, by its diversity and excellence, gave abundant satisfaction. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL possesses a very remarkable voice, which, from its profundity, occasioned the greatest surprise. It is a contralto of excellent quality and extent, round and full in many of its tones like a male tenor. In the imitation of SIMS REEVES the peculiarities of this strange but agreeable organ were most successfully illustrated. With the eyes closed—or open, for that matter—it was difficult to tell that a woman was on the stage. The "make-up" of the great English tenor was perfect, and the few mannerisms which he possesses were but slightly exaggerated. The manner in which Mrs. HOWARD PAUL sang the two songs of "Eily Mavourneen" and "When other lips," was certainly no discredit to the gentleman, and will add to the fame which has already preceded him to these shores. Mrs. PAUL was good in other personations, particularly *Molly Doolan*, the Irish nurse. Two of HENRY RUSSELL's scenas, the "Dream of the Reveler" and the "Ship on Fire," were declaimed and acted by the lady with excellent emphasis and expression. Both, indeed, were remarkable exhibitions of a facile voice and a clear intelligence guiding it. But we cannot help thinking that HENRY RUSSELL's music has had its day. Mr. HOWARD PAUL sang an amusing medley called the "Life of Julius Cæsar"—dressed the while in a costume representing the Emperor NAPOLEON III. He gave us also two personations—"Roger White—one of the old school," and "Poor Staley Mildew—an outcast." The first sketch was a work of art, and worthy of any actor on the New-York stage. It was genial yet quaint. *Poor Staley* was remarkable mainly for the staleness of his jokes. We have said sufficient to show that the entertainment is a good one, and worthy of the attention of the public. It will be given every night.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—M. HARTZ, the illusionist, transferred the scene of his wonders to this establishment on Monday evening. No apartment can be too small for a good magician. The illusions practiced by M. HARTZ are, as our readers are aware, of the most startling kind, and they gain in force by being placed directly before the eye. The magical growth of flowers and the living head have never been seen to such advantage. All M. HARTZ's tricks are executed with the greatest precision, and we doubt not that Dodworth's Hall will be crowded during his sojourn here.

FIRES.

In Third Avenue.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's *Times* of a fire occurring in the scale factory of RICHARD BROWN, No. 885 Third avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh street. The flames were discovered near the carpenter's bench in front of the building. The firemen worked well and succeeded in saving a large portion of the premises, scarcely anything above the first floor being damaged. The estimated loss in stock, machinery and building is about $10,000, instead of $20,000 as given yesterday. This is covered by an insurance of $25,000 in City companies. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

In Goerck-Street.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame building No. 33 Goerck-street, the flames being first discovered under a wooden flight of stairs from the yard to the second story. The circumstances are precisely similar to those attending the tenement-house fire in Avenue A, and it is believed that this fire is of incendiary origin. The building was all destroyed. The first floor was occupied by Mrs. THORNE as a dwelling and confectionary store. Her loss is $800, and is covered by insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company. The second floor and a rear frame building (which was also destroyed) were occupied by Mrs. CARSON, F. KNAPP and others, who also sustained severe losses on household furniture, upon which was no insurance. The buildings destroyed were owned by Mrs. HUNTER, and were valued at $3,000; no insurance. No. 31 is occupied by JOHN BRITH, a blind man, and several other families; their aggregate loss is about $200; no insurance. No. 31 is damaged to the extent of $500; no insurance. No. 35 is occupied in the basement by B. MAHR, as a grocery, whose loss by water is $200; insured for $700 in the Germania. The other floors are occupied as a dwelling by WM. FREELAND; loss $150; insured in the Tradesmen's for $500. The building is owned by Mr. O'BRIEN; damaged about $1,000; no insurance.

In Grand-Street.

A fire occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a dark bedroom on the second floor of No. 297 Grand-street, occupied by HENRY RICE. The flames were extinguished before they had extended to any other portion of the premises. Mr. RICE stated to our reporter and the police that he had nearly $4,000 worth of fancy goods stored in the bedroom, and claimed that they were all destroyed. Upon these goods RICE has the following insurance: Brooklyn, $5,000; Baltic, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $1,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $3,000; Central Park, $1,500, and Hamilton, $2,000. What made the case a more peculiar one was the discovery of a second fire in the cellar beneath RICE's store. He was arrested last night at a late hour and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house to await the further investigation of the Fire Marshal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SOUTH FERRY DROWNING CASE.—In Monday's TIMES mention was made of the drowning of MICHAEL NOONAN at the South Ferry. An inquest was concluded yesterday by Coroner GOVER. It appears from the testimony adduced that NOONAN came rushing down the bridge just as the boat was leaving the dock. He was halloed to by a deck hand, but failed to stop. Seeing his danger, NOONAN attempted to check his speed by catching hold of another man, which resulted in both falling in the slip. As NOONAN was injured by his fall, he was unable to sustain himself in the water, and was consequently drowned. The man who accompanied him in the fall succeeded in making a landing safely, when he began squaring off, and dared NOONAN to come and be punished. The Jury rendered the following as their verdict: "That the said MICHAEL NOONAN came to his death by drowning while attempting to jump on board a ferry-boat leaving the slip at South Ferry. We recommend that an ordinance be passed by the Common Council compelling ferry companies to erect gates, which can be shut when their boats leave." NOONAN was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age.

THE HORSE BOOK.—A very useful little book entitled *The Horse Book, or Simple Rules Showing How to Keep and Use a Horse to Advantage*, has just been published by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The preface says: "A large proportion of suffering is caused by the ignorance of masters as to the capabilities, habits and requirements of animals; from exacting tasks which cannot be properly performed; from keeping them in an unnatural state which, after producing much pain, ends by bringing on disease, often fatal to the animal, and always unprofitable to the master." The book gives some excellent advice to the horse owner in regard to stabling, feeding, cleaning, harnessing and working the animal. "When in doubt on any point," says the author, "think of the animal and his capabilities and say, 'How should I like it if in his place?'" The use of the check-rein is very properly objected to. The book concludes with some well-considered "Hints on Draught."

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. JULIUS C. F. FINNEY, a resident of Norwalk, Conn., met with a terrible accident last evening. As one of the cars of the 6:30 o'clock New-York and New-Haven train was leaving the depot at Twenty-seventh-street, Mr. FINNEY attempted to get on the front platform, but unfortunately his foot slipped, and he fell upon the track just before the front wheels. The car passed over his left leg, tearing the flesh off and mangling him fearfully. He was immediately taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where the physician in attendance pronounced his recovery almost hopeless. Everything that could possibly relieve his intense suffering was done for him. A dispatch was sent to his folks.

THE CHOLERA.—The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday: Mary Collins, aged thirty-one years, Ireland, married, No. 6 Laurens-street; died to-day. Johanna Haley, aged sixty years, No. 14½ Baxter-street. —— Miller, aged twenty-six years, German, No. 503 Ninth-avenue. Martha Boland, southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Thomas Cullen, aged forty-five years, Ireland, No. 30 Greenwich-street. Augusta Walker, aged thirteen years, German, No. 41½ Thomas-street. At the Battery Hospital one patient was discharged and one died, leaving seven remaining.

ARMY EXAMINING BOARD.—The Board for the Examination of Officers, east of Ohio, for the infantry arm of the service, and of which Brevet Major-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, Colonel Twelfth United States Infantry, is President, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH S. CONRAD, Second United States Infantry, is Recorder, assembled in New-York on the 1st inst. The rooms of the Board are at No. 62 Bleecker-street. Persons desirous of appearing before this Board must make application to the War Department, as the Board only examine those who have been ordered to appear before it by the Secretary of War. The Board meets daily at 11 o'clock A. M.

LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this association was held last evening at their rooms in Hester-street. These meetings are held in secret, and the only information vouchsafed to the public by the officers of the association is the bare fact that a quantity of routine business was transacted, that two new members were elected, and that they hope the Court of Appeals will render a speedy decision in reference to the Excise law, so that the association may put the liquor-selling issue squarely before the people at the next election.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—JOHANNA NEIDIG, a native of Germany, 60 years of age, and living at No. 107 Park-street, has been missing since Thursday last. As she was in the frequent habit of locking herself in her room Mrs. MILLER, her landlady, informed the Sixth Ward Police. Officer DARCY broke open the door and found Mrs. NEIDIG dead in her bed, and from the appearance of the body it is supposed that she had been dead for three or four days. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest to-day.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge Colt, Hartford; Gen. W. T. Strong, United States Army; J. Dexter, Albany; Hon. S. E. Church, Albion; and Hon. Peter Cagger, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. W. Roberts, Bangor; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton; J. H. Battell, Providence; and Hon. C. O. Simpson, Boston, are at the Astor House. Hon. Ben Perley Poore, Massachusetts; Hon. S. Alden, Cohoes; and Col. Bissell, Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE FIRE IN AVENUE A.—The agent of the Fire Insurance and General Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person who set fire to the tenant house No. 188 Avenue A.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Winter annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place to-day. The classes meet for organization at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for future lectures will be announced.

The Mysterious Treasure.

Have you seen it, this mysterious treasure? Have you felt its wonderful influence? and have you seen the gold dust that is every day thrown into our coffers from the little, mysterious, shall we say inanimate article? Yes, it is in one sense inanimate, because it does not possess animal life. But *maugre* its inanimation, it has caused the eye of the fainting mother to sparkle, and the languid babe to crow on her lap, for its little heart beats with rapture to see the face of its parent again bright and cheerful.

Now, dear reader, what is this article that brings joy in the place of sorrow, and causes smiles to take the place of tears? Is not this a wonderful something? You will say it is, and reiterate the assertion, when we explain the mystery to be—THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—[New-York Dispatch.]—*Advertisement.*

"The BUCKEYE MOWER," built by Adriance, Platt & Co., was declared by the judges, at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn in July, to surpass all others in portability and facility of management, as well as strength and durability.—*Advertisement.*

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. *Advertisement.*

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious Attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER, No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills
are the only genuine Female Pills extant.
They moderate all excess, and remove all obstructions. They invigorate the debilitated and delicate, and aid nature to bring back the bloom to the pallid cheek. No maiden, wife or mother should be without the Mystic Pills. Sold by all druggists, and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see, HELMBOLD'S No. 594 Broadway.

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Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*]
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—TERHUNE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Dowling, HARVEY MITCHELL to KATE L. TERHUNE, both of this City.

DIED.

BEBIAN.—On Monday, Oct. 1, after a lingering illness, JULIA VICTORINE, wife of Louis de Bebian.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 Varick-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Monday, Oct. 1, ALLAN, son of John J. and Mary A. Bloomfield, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

BROWER.—On Monday, Oct. 1, after a lingering illness, TUNIS C. BROWER, eldest son of Abraham Brower.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 110 West 49th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and of his son-in-law, F. L. Hewitt, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

COIT.—At Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 1, Rev. JOSEPH HOWLAND COIT, Rector of Trinity Church.

Funeral services will take place on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M.

CURTIS.—On Sunday, Sept. 30, ROBERT S. CURTIS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 4½ P. M., from his late residence, corner of Mulberry and Commerce sts., Newark, N. J. The remains will be removed on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock to Pompton Plains for interment.

CAMERON.—On Monday, Oct. 1, JANE AMELIA, wife of John Cameron, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of North 1st and 10th sts., Williamsburgh, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Sunday, Sept. 30, at his late residence, near Long Branch, Hon. GEO. B. COOPER, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Episcopal Church at Plainfield, N. J., this (Wednesday) morning at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M.

COOKE.—Mrs. B. H. COOKE, daughter of Rev. Stephen Baker.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 266 West 18th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 3, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, Oct. 1, at Congress Springs, Cal., SAMUEL FERGUSON, son of John Ferguson, of Stamford, Conn.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 1, ADDISON S. LAWRENCE, son of the late John Lawrence, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Lawrence Van Antwerp, at No. 39 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

LYLES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, HENRY LYLES, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 French-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday at 2 P. M. Trains from New-York leave Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

LEE.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 30, ELIZABETH WILTSE, widow of the late Rev. Robert P. Lee, D. D., and daughter of the late John Wiltse.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the R. D. Church at Newburgh, at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, Oct. 3.

MARS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at his late residence, No. 63 Luquer-st., Brooklyn, of consumption, PHILIP L. MARS, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCLOSKEY.—On Monday night, Oct. 1, CHARLOTTE R. B. WOODHULL, wife of Francis C. McCloskey.

Her funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

PINKNEY.—At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 29, in the 62d year of her age, ELIZA PINKNEY, widow of the late William T. Pinkney.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 39 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PLATT.—On Saturday, Sept. 29, at the residence of her father, Albert Coles, Esq., MARY CAROLINE, wife of Geo. W. Platt, Jr., aged 32 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 163 West 39th-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

QUINTARD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, SUSAN FERRIS, wife of Seth P. Quintard, aged 67 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in Stamford on Thursday at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The relatives are requested to meet at her late residence on Palmer's Hill, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

ROBINS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 1, WILLIAM BOWDOIN, infant son of Thomas Robins, Jr.

Funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 50th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

ROE.—On Monday, Oct. 1, EMILIE, wife of John B. Roe, and daughter of Henry T. Romaine, Esq., aged 27 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 199 West 20th-st., on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

SPARKMAN.—On Monday, Oct. 1, MARY A., wife of James D. Sparkman, and daughter of the late Charles Place.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 27 West 42d-st., on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—On Monday morning, Oct. 1, at 1½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 629 6th-av., near 37th-st., FREDERIC E. TOWNSEND, aged 41 years, 2 months and 27 days.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

WESTLAKE.—On Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. FANNY WESTLAKE, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William Bromley, Esq.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 2, GEORGE ELDER, infant son of Albert G. and Josephine Weed, aged 1 year.

Funeral services from his father's residence this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York to convey the friends to the house.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

The body of an unknown man, found drowned foot of Jackson-street, was received at the Morgue at 5 P. M. Height about five feet seven inches, light brown hair, smooth face; had on dark brown sack coat, black pants, spotted silk vest, white muslin shirt, white flannel undershirt, white cotton drawers, white socks, black necktie, boots.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS, BLACK or brown; instantaneous, best and cheapest in use; equal to dollar sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st.; sold by all druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

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FIGARO, ESPANOLA AND OTHER leading brands of imported cigars, by the box, at wholesale prices. SURBRUG & CO., No. 151 Fulton-st.

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Announce their removal to the new store under the Metropolitan Hotel, fitted up for them by A. T. Stewart, Esq.

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MARBLE CLOCKS AND BRONZES.
MUSIC BOXES AND FANCY GOODS.

Information given and orders taken for the getting up of large clocks, suitable for churches, town halls and factories.

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One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

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Has opened the stores
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Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Lever Watches, full jeweled, $35 each. Gold Hunting-Case Detached Lever, for Ladies, $45 each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Clusters and Single Stones. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.
Cornelian, Onyx, Blood Stone, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Topaz, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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NO MORE RATTLING OF WINDOW BLINDS.
BURDICK'S IMPROVED SLAT LOCK
sets the slats at any angle, locks them, keeps out rain and dust, makes old blinds good as new, is simple, durable, ornamental, cheap and easily applied. Sold by hardware dealers. Agents wanted.
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Speranza, an Italian remedy, destroys the passion for strong drink. Can be safely taken by the inebriate, or given by his friends. Price one dollar per box, mailed free.
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For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 5 o'clock P. M.

The annual sermon before the Board will be preached by Right Rev. H. C. Lay, D. D., Missionary Bishop to the Southwest, on Wednesday evening, at the same Church; service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

On Thursday evening a public missionary meeting will be held in the same Church, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion addresses may be expected from Right Rev. John Payne, D. D., Missionary Bishop to Africa; Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island; Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Missionary Bishop to Nebraska and Dakota, and Rev. Dr. Armitage, Assistant Bishop elect of Wisconsin.

At each of the above-named services a collection will be made in behalf of the funds of the Board.

CONSECRATION OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP TO CHINA.—Rev. CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS will be consecrated a Missionary Bishop to China THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at St. John's Chapel, in Varick-st., below Canal. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rt. Rev. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia.

McKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.—FOR particulars see "Dry Goods" head inside.

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A MOST ENTERTAINING NUMBER

OF

THE ROUND TABLE!

ALL NEWSDEALERS WILL HAVE IT.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "REVERIES OF A BACHELOR," &c., &c.
CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York,
Have just ready
DR. JOHNS;
BEING A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER OF CONNECTICUT. By DONALD G. MITCHELL, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," "My Farm of Edgewood," etc., etc. In 2 vols. 12mo. Price $3 50.

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"It depends for its effect, not on the rapid succession of exciting events, but on the sweetness and felicity of its style: the force and certainty of its characterization; its life-like representations of the moral and religious life of New-England as it was sixty years ago, and the accuracy and beauty of its pictures of New-England landscape. The book shows the blended powers of the student, the thinker, the poet and the humorist, and is read as we read Addison or Goldsmith, with tranquil delight. It appears to us to be next to Mrs. Stowe's 'Minister's Wooing,' the best novel of New-England life which has been produced for years, and to be more sure of occupying a permanent place in American literature than scores of books of greater immediate popularity."

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—FENTON AND WOODFORD CAMPAIGN CLUB.—EIGHTEENTH WARD.—A meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, Demilt Dispensary, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

The Meeting will be addressed by Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, Judge H. S. Lasar, of Missouri, Hon. Isaac Dayton, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Col. Edward Gebhard, and Wm. V. Wallace, Esq.

Front seats will be reserved for Ladies and the Boys in Blue. Let the Union men of the District turn out en masse.

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
COL. HENRY BEENY, Vice-President.
WM. DRUMMOND, GEORGE WHEELER, } Secretaries.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The members recognizing the authority of the General Committee, of which Hon. THOMAS MURPHY is President, are requested to attend a meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at the Warren House, No. 143 Hudson-st., at 7½ o'clock.

DANIEL MOONEY, President.
HUGH McCLEARY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, No. [illegible] 4th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 3, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM T. BLACK, President.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

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The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 27, 1866.

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Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Office of the Duffus Oil Refining Co.,
No. 45 Exchange-place,
New-York, Sept. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

Office Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st.,
New-York, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the offices of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company,
Chicago, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

Office of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 37 William-st.,
New-York, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.
H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

STOLEN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificate No. 86, dated 19th September, 1864, for one thousand shares of the Burrough's Gold Mining Company of Colorado, has been lost or stolen. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued by the Company in lieu of that lost or stolen.
L. BARSHMAN.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$12,141,410 98
Liabilities of Directors		338,142 73
Overdrafts		226 19
Current Expenses		57,273 48
United States Taxes		45,329 69
Premiums		60,494 54
Due from Banks		1,083,344 86
United States Bonds		2,550,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	$31,878 66	
National Currency	22,001 00	
Legal Tenders	3,773,794 00	
Checks	2,089,699 82—	5,380,480 48
Total		$22,318,380 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and Profits		522,934 05
Circulation		1,620,000 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$8,534,685 54	
United States	122,298 40	
Banks	8,536,710 23—	17,193,694 17
Dividends unpaid		5,042 60
Total		$22,318,380 22

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.
W. A. WHEELOCK, President.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of October, 1866.
C. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in and of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866.

RESOURCES. Dr.

Notes and Bills discounted and Loans on demand	$2,968,449 56	
Indebtedness of Directors	81,000 00—	$3,049,449 56
Overdrafts		818 11
Banking-house		125,000 00
Current Expenses	10,338 10	
Premiums	3,965 11—	14,303 21
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)		351,404 59
Due National Banks		180,946 94
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		74,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		124,000 00
New-York State Stocks		58,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	$65,771 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	5,124 00—	70,895 00
Specie		24,304 47
Fractional Currency		2,982 63
Legal Tender Notes	$417,693 00	
Compound Interest Notes	441,840 00—	859,533 00
Total		$5,435,547 69

LIABILITIES. Cr.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,235,000 00
Surplus Fund		152,301 44
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$450,000 00	
Less amount on hand	369 00	
Amount outstanding		449,631 00
Individual Deposits		2,684,556 88
United States Deposits		41,086 94
Due National Banks		822,860 70
Due to other Banks and Bankers		13,961 24
State Bank Circulation outstanding		4,461 00
Discount	$48,284 71	
Interest	2,403 78—	50,688 49
Total		$5,435,547 69

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of October, 1866.
JONATHAN MARSHALL,
Notary Public of New-York County.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK," of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$418,241 94	
Indebtedness of Directors	33,500 00—	$451,741 94
Banking house		50,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		10,985 27
Premiums		15,500 00
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		4,6 8 62
Due from National Banks		31,246 46
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		250,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		75,000 00
United States securities on hand		1,950 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$6,345 00	
Notes and checks of State and National Banks in exchanges	66,247 30—	72,592 30
Specie		1,388 57
Fractional currency	$19,159	
Legal tender notes	85,864	
Compound interest notes	100,900—	205,923 00
Total		$1,200,936 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		250,000 00
Surplus fund		22,491 22
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$250,000	
Less amount on hand	"	250,000 00
Individual deposits		535,412 83
United States deposit		98,226 33
Dividends unpaid		400 00
Due National Banks		37,537 83
Discount	$6,298 76	
Interest	159 90	
Profit and loss	409 29—	6,867 95
Total		$1,200,936 16

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of October, 1866. WILLIAM H. KIPP, Notary Public, County of New York.
[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK," in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$1,188,069 30	
Indebtedness of Directors	101,983 11—	$1,290,952 41
Overdrafts		1,690 28
Banking-house	$50,000 00	
Other real estate	13,200 00—	63,200 00
Current expenses		8,704 00
Cash items, (including revenue stamps)		3:2,477 96
Due from National Banks		126,806 88
United bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		270,000 00
Other United States securities		546,000 00
Securities on hand, (New-York State Stock)		122,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$44,801 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,022 00—	45,823 00
Specie		21,534 23
Fractional Currency	$253 68	
Legal Tender Notes	512,075 00	
Compound Interest Notes	33,080 00—	545,4?8 68
Total		$3,364,997 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		800,000 00
Surplus fund		160,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$242,000 00	
Less amount on hand	345 00	
Amount outstanding		241,655 00
Individual deposits		1,757,497 68
Dividends unpaid		1,916 25
Due National Banks		282,126 90
Due to other banks and bankers		28,769 41
State bank circulation outstanding		15,112 00
Discount	$19,394 82	
Interest	38,888 66	
Profit and loss	9,636 72—	67,920 20
Total		$3,364,997 41

State of New York, City and County of New York—I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of October, 1866. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 26x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1895.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Sept. 25, 1866.

Office of the Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 283, 344, 127, 195, 492, 71, 544, 373, 339, 167, 138, 311, 212, 276, 312, 24, 73, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Co.,
Jacksonville, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.
D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

Office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE EQUIPMENT BONDS of this Company, due Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the office of this Company on or after that day.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30s	[illegible]	106
Coupon, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30s	[illegible]	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N's, '64	[illegible]	114
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	111
N. Y. Bounty Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30s	105	105¾	Oct., C.I.N's, '65	109¼	110

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

AMERICAN AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
No. 39 Boulevard des Capucines,
Paris, France.

References—
BOSTON:
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, Esq., President of National City Bank;
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President of Second National Bank;
Messrs. WILLIAM F. WELD & CO.;
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO.
NEW-YORK:
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.;
Messrs. JOHN MONROE & CO., Bankers, No. 8 do.;
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., No. 12 and 14 College-pl.
BOSTON AGENT:
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 246 Washington-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,

Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 22	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 22	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of 2½ per Cent. on the stock, free of Government tax, payable at their office, Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1866.

Transfer-books will close on 5th of October.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Hudson River Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, No. 270 West 20th-st.,
New-York, Oct. 2, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, at this office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th until the 16th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,265,068 14.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
No. 10 Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO.—GOOD BUSINESS OPENING.—To an energetic man of undoubted integrity and business capacity going to California, (one having a knowledge of the advertising business preferred,) the undersigned will give the general agency of Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register in California, Nevada and Oregon, out of which a valuable and permanent business can be made. KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

EUROPEAN STYLE GLASS LETTERS for windows and signs; most beautiful, lasting and transferable; glass signs, glass labels, numbers for residences, wood and other sign letters. Painters order. Samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

$50,000. TO CAPITALISTS.—THIS amount can be readily made from an extremely valuable patent used by every family; on exhibition and for sale at No. 11 Chambers-st., room No. 1. Cheap to a cash buyer.

$5,000.—PARTNER OF ACTIVITY and strictest integrity only wanted; can easily, without risk, realize capital monthly. Apply to S. M. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
We will sell our carriages and harness 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores, to make room for Fall trade. Orders received for Harris' celebrated Clarences.
JOHN C. HAM, No. 19 4th-st., corner Broadway.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
1,000 SETS HARNESS.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high; a fast and good traveler. Apply at private stable No. 114 West 31st-st.

STABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO horses and carriages wanted below 34th-st. Please name location and terms to Box No. 1,261 Post-office, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2 and 3, at 11 o'clock each day, at their SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., A LARGE AND MOST ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c., LATELY IMPORTED FROM ITALY BY F. ZANNONI & CO.

The collection comprises about sixty figures and groups of statuary, Carrara marble; over one hundred groups and figures of pure white Italian alabaster, all from eminent artists of Florence, Rome, Carrara and other cities in Italy; pedestals and columns of different patterns and sizes for marble statues and busts; mosaic tables, with rich carved marble figure stands; Etruscan and Egyptian marble vases, seven feet high; Roman vases, and a large assortment of very elaborate Hebe, Florentine, Roman, Grecian, Gothic and other vases, of different and suitable sizes for the decoration of parlors, libraries, niches, &c., &c., &c. Also, marble triumphs, with grapevine leaves; card receivers, flower stands, groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty.

This collection is, for artistic merit and novelty of design, the best ever offered at auction in this City by the above firm. The public and trade are respectfully invited to examine these goods and attend the sale. Open for exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, MONDAY, Oct. 1. Sale positive.

THE LARGE FIGURES AND BUST WILL BE SOLD AT ONE O'CLOCK.

George Cook, Auctioneer, office No. 91 Liberty-st.

VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,
OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

GEORGE COOK, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., the entire superb FURNITURE, all made to order and in fine condition, viz:

PARLORS.

Solid rosewood suites in brocatelle, centre-tables, etageres, encoigneurs, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, mantel clocks and ornaments, curtains, shades, cornices, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Oak extension table, buffet, lounge, chairs, china, glass, and table ware.

CHAMBERS.

Handsome rosewood, black walnut and enameled inlaid suites complete, best hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.

Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office. This sale is absolute, and worthy the notice of buyers.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lynn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS,

Comprising about 300 of the finest FRENCH CLOCKS. The entire importation this season of MESSRS. BENDINER & CIE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 4th inst. At 10½ A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., the above large and valuable importation. Each and every clock will be warranted of the finest quality, and exactly as represented. The attention of the trade, as well as private parties, is respectfully solicited. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FINE HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 104 West 18th-st., an elegant span of Kentucky hunter mares, seven years old, 15 hands, very fine style and action, and can trot together in 3:10; also, a fine black horse, 15¾ hands, a fine saddle and wagon horse; also, a turn over-seat wagon, and light single harness.

D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, PRESSES, &c., AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 100 Nassau-st., a large quantity of lithographic stones and presses; also, some copper and steel engravings, wood cuts, stereotypes, &c. Catalogues ready at No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.— In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.
By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in fine order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpet, large pier and mantel glasses and cornices to match, mantel ornaments, superb chandeliers, cost $800; a grand action rosewood piano-forte and stool, two rosewood parlor suites in velvet, &c., buffet, &c., chairs, tables, &c., china and glassware, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, mattresses, oil paintings and engravings, kitchen ware, &c., with other furniture to be found in the catalogues.

Adreon, Thomas & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the City of Baltimore, the BUILDINGS, FIXTURES AND APPURTENANCES known as Hicks' United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE inclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

J. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, Mirrors, Oilcloths, Chandeliers, Iron Safe, &c., &c., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 182 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.: The entire stock of a long-established dealer, who is declining and going to California on the 20th inst.; the stock is large, and will prove advantageous to the trade as well as all others. Also, horse, cart and harness, &c. Also, store to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the construction of the following street improvements, to-wit: Sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; in Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and in Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; in streets between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; in Leroy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, and outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue; receiving basins and culverts at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street; northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street; also, stone block pavements in Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues; in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; in Pine-street, from Pearl to Front streets, and from Front to South street; in Front-street, from Wall-street to Old Slip; in Forty-eighth-street, from east side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway; in Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; in William-street, from Beaver to Pearl street; in Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue; in Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue, and in Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; and in the proposed embankment against the receiving reservoir in Central Park, that, in consequence of the refusal of the Comptroller to be present at the times designated heretofore for the opening of the proposals received therefor, that said opening was this day adjourned to eleven o'clock A. M., of Friday next, fifth instant.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
NEW-YORK, October 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

New York, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PARTNERSHIP.—AMOS G. TORREY has this day withdrawn from our house, and has no further connection with it in any capacity whatever.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of MERRITT WALCOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THEODORE WALCOTT and SAMUEL P. EMERSON retiring. The business of the firm will be settled at No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-class cooks, four first-class Protestant nurses and seamstresses; also four first-class waitresses, and a number of smart chambermaids and laundresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also invalid nurses and family seamstresses, understands cutting, fitting and operating; a German ladies' maid; seamstress, understands hair-dressing, and smart girls for general housework; also smart, competent hotel girls in each and every station. Employers in want of such can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 129 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN woman, Protestant, a situation in the City as housekeeper, or would take care of an invalid lady; is capable and willing to do anything belonging to household affairs; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 66 Carmine-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a small private family; one as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 38th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands well the making of boys' suits or any kind of children's clothing, also undergarments; wants one or two more families to work for; has got neat patterns. Call or address M. H. H., 856 6th-av., near 48th-st. Refers to families she works for.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTANT girl wants a situation to take care of children and sew; will assist in chamberwork if required; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair, or take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 738 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, hairdressing; no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th av., near 13th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; also understands cutting and fitting for children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; willing to help with the washing; is a good maker of bread and pies; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 439 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, who would be willing to assist with the washing, with the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 6th-av., corner 14th-st., in the basement, under Clark's shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Grover and Baker's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and bring it up of hand; will be trustful to her employer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 172 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 4th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would like to take care of a baby and sew; understands bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 89 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook; also, is willing to do some washing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference, three years, from her last place. Call for two days at No. 273 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; would see to growing children; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 27th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country if the improvements were in the house; good references. Can be seen at No. 57 King-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands it in all its branches; has three years' references from her last place. Call at No. 129 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by hand if required; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good operator on sewing-machines; good reference can be given. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress or chambermaid; has nearly five years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 47 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a respectable family as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 659 2d-av., corner of 36th-st., next door to the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person a situation as nurse; she perfectly understands the care of children; can give good references. Call or address A. B., at No. 177 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, NEAT, industrious and well recommended, a situation as stewardess, janitress, or keep house for gentlemen of respectability. Call or address Mrs. NORMAN, No. 53 E. 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a person of many years' experience in the care of children; she is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 363 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and washing and ironing; five years in her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook and baker, and part of the washing and ironing, in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family, as cook and to assist at the washing; can give the best of City reference; she fully understands her business. Call at No. 144 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, in a private family; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 172 3d-av., corner 17th-st., for two days, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has several years' first-class City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 126 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a meat and pastry cook, who understands all kinds of desserts, soups, game, &c.; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended seamstresses, nurses, ladies' maids, chambermaids, waitresses, professed cook, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses. Young girls of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; has unexceptionable references as to character, capacity, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, as nurse and chambermaid, as chamberwork and washing; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth or growing up children, and sew; has no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call at 33 East 29th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family, as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for over three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, or private boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining room. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City references. Call at No. 89 West 28th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE INTELLIGENT young lady, a situation as housekeeper; has had four years' experience in a first-class place; has good reference. Address M. K., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady. The best of testimonials given. Call at or address No. 147 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, MARRIED AMERICAN lady, that has just lost her baby, a situation as wet nurse; the best of reference given if required. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at 65 West 20th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTFUL SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family. Call at No. 129 West 18th-st. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist with children. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; would like to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City references. Call at No. 183 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse or plain sewer; has several years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 363 7th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; can wash and make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest styles. Address Mrs. A. WILES, No. 151 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT nurse; one who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS French fluting, polishing and every branch of her business, a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as laundress and chambermaid in a small family; or as laundress alone preferred. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as infant nurse, or nurse for an invalid; is competent in either capacity, and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has excellent recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse or waiter or chambermaid; has two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 293 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent seamstress; cuts, fits ladies' dresses, and does fine sewing and dresses hair; has the highest City reference. Call at 259 Mulberry-st., opposite church.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or laundress, by a young woman; best of City reference can be given. Call at her late employer's, No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and plain sewer; has good reference. Call at No. 373 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a person fully competent; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., eight doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 363 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, good washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 1el East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons; does up shirts neatly; bakes; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is experienced in cooking soups, meats and pastry, game and side dishes; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 141 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to take care of children; is willing to assist in up-stairs work. Call, for two days, at No. 40 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; best of reference. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., for two days, first floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE SISTERS situations as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; have the best of references. Call at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and to assist dressmaking; understands finishing dresses thoroughly; also can go out with her own machine. Call at No 121 W. 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young married woman; is healthy and clean; milk a few days' old; without incumbrance. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 363 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; has good reference. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., first floor, near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations—one as a good cook, and the other as waitress, with good reference. Call at No. 156 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK, who is a good washer and ironer; best of reference. Call at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THE best of City reference given. Call at No. 11 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 113½ 7th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at last employer's, No. 285 Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT—A LADY, who has traveled extensively and been accustomed to write on a great variety of subjects, including scientific, political, religious and light literature, book reviews, dramatic and musical criticisms, &c., desires to form a permanent engagement to write for or take editorial charge of a popular paper or magazine. Address D. D., Station D, Astor-place, N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER IS GOING TO EUROPE on the 10th of this month, and would like to get a place for two servants, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have lived in the family for the last five years. Address D. B. H., Box No. 164 Times Office.

THE LARGE, OLD EMPLOYMENT House is opened with a good supply of female help; also good situations ready every day to suit all capacities; also German and French girls can find places, at No. 404 6th av., above 24th-st. Mrs. STEINER.

SEAMSTRESS WANTS WORK BY THE day; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist in dressmaking; can do all kinds of fine sewing. Call at No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front room, one day.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN is desirous to have a few families' washing. Fluting done in any manner to satisfaction. Call at No. 120 W. 27th-st., 2d floor.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; can take first-rate care of horses, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business, the care of greenhouses, &c.; can produce the best of City and country references. Address W. R., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, GROOM, at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 387 7th-av., cor. 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man of good address; will be disengaged in a few days; best of City reference. Call on or address J. J., at Mrs. McGar's, No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address E. M., Box No. 200 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE coachman, by a respectable young man, who has first-class City reference; is a good groom, and can drive in City or country. Apply for three days at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a German, who has long City experience, a thorough competent first-class groom and careful driver; first-class City reference. Call or address J. S., Stullings' Saddlery, No. 1,166 Broadway, near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman and groom in a private family, in either City or country; thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address N. Y., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; good City reference; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION by a single young man; can give the best of City references. Call on or address, for two days, W. M., No. 50 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the care of horses if required, or would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address B. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man with a private gentleman, to mind a horse and care and milk a cow; also understands gardening; can give the best of reference. Address H. R., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot-house, green-house and grapery; flowers, fruit and vegetables; would like the laying out of a new place; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address E. S., at Andrew Bridgeman's, florist, No. 878 Broadway, where the advertiser is well known.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place; has long experience, being eighteen years in this country; has the best of reference. Address T. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as a coachman or gardener; also, the care of cows and horses, carriages and harness; moderate wages accepted and good reference produced. Call on or address EDWIN, No. 208 Broadway, Office 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a safe driver; is willing to make himself useful; will be well recommended. Address P. J. M., at Mr. Bradley's stable, 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference from his last employer. Apply at BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S, No. 786 Broadway, for M. C.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom (Protestant) a situation in a private family; has lived in some of the best families in the City; the best of references given. Call on or address T. R., No. 45 University-place, corner of 11th-st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN and groom, a situation; has first-class references; understands his business and is well used to the care of a gentleman's place. Call or address ISAAC, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8. Moderate wages expected for the Winter.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good gardener; has the best of references. Address P. F., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE PERSON, a situation as waiter in a private family, either in City or country; the best of references can be given. Call, or address by note, Nos. 921 and 923, corner of Broadway and 21st-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business in all its branches. Call or address J. N., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, and care of stock, or as light porter in a store, by an honest and faithful married man. Inquire of FR. LANGE, No. 128 Liberty-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS private waiter by one who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address PRIVATE WAITER, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as gardener, or as foreman on a farm, who understands his business thoroughly in both branches. Call or address GEORGE, No. 91 Liberty-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, as coachman and laundress; have the best of reference. Call at or address Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, either public or private family, by a man of long experience. Call, or address HEAD WAITER, 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A practical working gardener; greenhouses, graperies, grounds, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT coachman; none but a good family need apply.
R. ROBINSON, No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; best of reference from his last employer. Address H., Box No. 199 Times Office.

HAVING AN EXPERIENCE OF 9 YEARS east and eight years out west in the dry goods trade, I think my services would be of value to some good house, or to a man with capital, wishing an active partner. Address J. P. B., No. 16 Broad-st., or No. 11 Clinton Hall.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS GOING TO Europe wishes a situation for his coachman; he is a Protestant young man, and will be highly recommended by his present employer. Address J. H. Scott, Esq., No. 429 West 22d-st., New-York, for WILLIAM.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR UPPER nurse; must be a person of education and Christian character, to take charge of three or four young children. Apply, with references, at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS WHO understands her business perfectly, and can bring good City references; also, a thorough chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 9 until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRLS, WITH GOOD RECOMENDATIONS, immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN AS farmer and gardener; married man without family preferred; wife to do general housework; unexceptional reference required from last place. Address FARMER, Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small private family; one to cook and assist in washing, and one as chambermaid and laundress; City recommendations required. Apply at No. 356 West 23d-st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO PROTESTANTS; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best reference required. Apply at No. 179 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—A QUICK, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and garden, on a small place at Fordham. Apply to WM. H. PAYNE, foot of 129th-street, Harlem.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGING, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND OPERATOR on a Wheeler & Wilson machine to go out by the day or week; can have a machine if needed. Call at or address No. 204 East 19th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THOROUGH cook and a thorough waitress. Call at No. 7 East 35th-st., for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock, morning.

WANTED—A COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING; City reference required. Apply at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK ON SHOP-work on a Singer sewing-machine. Apply at No. 63 Baxter-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—COLORED COOKS, AND TO ASSIST in washing and ironing. Apply, before 12 M., No. 58 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR—AN EXPERIENCED fire insurance surveyor, to reside in Philadelphia. Address Box 2,030 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER. Address TRUST, Station G.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK FANCY work. J. C. LAWRENCE, 62 Broadway, Room 6.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY; one who can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine preferred, and able to do chamberwork; highest wages to a competent person. Call at No. 305 5th-av., on Wednesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

COOK WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND ironer, in a private family of two. Apply from 9 to 11 to-day at No. 24 West 36th-st. Protestant preferred.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN-closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Treasury Department, Sept. 17, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners, of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits. Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. A model and plan of vessel must accompany each bid.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know; lossed numbers, diseases, &c.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD, OF THE very best quality, at the lowest market prices. No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$90
Second class..$60.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER "JAVA" ARE REQUESTED to be on board before 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 3d inst., at the Company's wharf, Jersey City.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $98, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Oct. 6.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
The British iron steamer BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD..........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, Oct. 13
HIBERNIA, MONROE..........SATURDAY, Oct. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices, FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN..........Cutting......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA..........Ogilvie......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN..........Grogan......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK..........Thompson......SATURDAY, Oct. 27
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.
For freight or passage, apply to RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........Oct. 6
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........Oct. 13
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 17
And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI..........Oct. 3
ALEPPO..........Oct. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and to CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first-cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Oct. 6 | SATURDAY..........Nov. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, DIRECT.
The elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKELPAUGH, will take the place of the MORRO CASTLE, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866. Freight will be received at Pier No. 4, North River, commencing 1st inst. Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 269 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. C. H. BRADBURY.
Oct. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
GOOD BUSINESS OPENING IN SAN FRANCISCO.
To an energetic man of undoubted integrity and business capacity, going to California, (one having a knowledge of the advertising business preferred,) the undersigned will give the general agency of "Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register," in California, Nevada and Oregon, out of which a valuable and permanent business can be made.
KELLOGG, JOHNSON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ———, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.
Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25. Tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.
Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSOURI will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, and the MERRIMACK on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S new and elegant side-wheel steamer RALEIGH, Capt. WALSER, will sail as above on SATURDAY next, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA, GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander, now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!
In consequence of the expiration of the partnership between the undersigned in January next, they now offer the balance of their large and well-assorted stock to the public at greatly reduced prices, and respectfully call attention to this notice. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY, No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 3, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, 4, 12 M.	Thursday, 4, 3½ P. M.
Friday, 5, 12½ P. M.	Friday, 5, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 6, 3 P. M.	

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A high-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway..........at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..........at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS mansion on the Hudson River and 76th-st., formerly owned and occupied by the late Peletiah Perit, Esq., and recently by Maj. Thompson, deceased.
In point of situation, it cannot be surpassed by any on the Hudson; bounded by the beautiful grounds of Hon. Fernando Wood and the Orphan Asylum. Attached to the dwelling are a stable, garden, (11 lots,) ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., and all that is desirable for a gentleman's residence.
The above will be let for a term of years, and immediate possession given.
The 8th-av. cars run within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of the house.
Apply to WM. EAGLE, Esq., Corner Canal and Vestry sts.
Or to JNO. LOWREY, No. 746 Broadway; JNO. SHORT, No. 71 Henry-st., Brooklyn; or to JAS. THOMPSON, on the premises, Executors.

TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-basement and extensive fire-proof vaults, will be erected upon the four lots on Houston-st., southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, which will be ready for occupation next February, and will be leased for a long term of years. Parties desiring to locate on the great line of improvements, and near Broadway, in a very superior building, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome-st.

TO LET—AT NEWMAN SPRINGS, FROM THE 1st of November, a furnished boarding-house, with 36 rooms and extensive outbuildings, with 30 acres of land. It is beautifully situated on the bank of the Shrewsbury River, a mile and a half from the depot at Red Bank, N. J., within two hours' ride of the City of New-York. Apply to J. H. PARKER, on the premises, or to G. B. HARRIS, No. 297 Washington-st.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT COTTAGE house, with the improvements, a fine garden, and tastefully laid out grounds, coach-house, stables, &c.; good bath-house, boating and fishing, in a very healthy location, six miles, and only forty minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply at W. HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts., containing all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c.; to let together or in floors; location unexceptionable, between the Hoffman House and St. James Hotel. Inquire on the premises, in the store, to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO RENT—ON THE west side of Broadway; a fine store floor newly fitted up, and suitable for the jewelry, clothing, dry goods, or any first-class business; possession at once. Also, some desirable lofts, well lighted. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO RENT—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 2½ and 4 Cliff-street, near John; suitable for a heavy hardware business; equal to about 4,500 superficial feet; will be ready for occupancy on 1st of November. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED THREE-story house, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Apply to D. G. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway, up-stairs.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES TO rent for the Winter or year, to unexceptionable tenants. Lists furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A private family only; No. 130 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; house lately overhauled and furniture partially new. Possession immediate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT DArien, on the New-Haven Railroad, with use of horse and wagon and cow: three acres fine garden, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A corner lot on 5th-av., below 14th-st., with building; size 52x100 feet. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AT TARRYTOWN, FOR seven months: three snug cottages near the depot. Apply to A. J. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SUITE OF apartments, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in the vicinity of Madison-square. Address, stating terms and location, A. R. E., Box No. 2,270 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A CLUB OF YOUNG MEN, AN accessible furnished room; located between 8th and 34th sts. and 6th and 4th avs. Address, with terms, &c., J. L. K., Station D.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMON-SENSE HOUSE, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 42d sts.; not to cost over $40,000. Principals only need apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WANTED—A ROOM OR ROOMS FOR A SElect school, on or near Broadway, from 27th-st. to 38th-st. Apply by letter to A. F. B., No. 3 Hammond-st., or, personally, in the bookstore, No. 770 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY—IN THIS City, a large brick building suitable for manufacturing purposes; must be well lighted. Address, stating location and terms, "PIANO," *Herald* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED, UNFURnished, by three adults; best reference given. Address A. B. C., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, from $3 to $5, in private family, at 344 West 38th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD FOR the winter, in a healthy location, within one hour of the City, on Morris and Essex Road, can obtain pleasant rooms, with good board, at reasonable prices. The house is beautifully situated, and within three minutes of depot. Address Box No. 89 Post-office, Orange, New-Jersey.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, three minutes' walk from Brick Church depot, Orange. Address W., Box No. 133 Orange Post-office. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES WANTED.—THREE-STORY BRICK or brown stone, 22 or 25 feet front, above 9th-st. and between 4th and 7th avs.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES are offered for sale, with immediate possession:
5TH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—Full size, in fine order, with or without the elegant furniture.
5TH-AV. (Murray Hill).—An elegant corner house, with furniture.
WEST 19TH-ST.—Three story brown stone, 25x60, in good order. Gramercy-park, (21st-st.)—Extra large and superior house.
23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant basement house, with choice furniture. West 28th-st., near 5th-av.—Four stories, completely furnished. 31st-st., near 5th-av.—Full sized, with or without the handsome furniture. 32d-st., near 5th-av., 22x60, with side lights. 33d-st., near 5th-av., 20x60, four stories, tastefully frescoed. 34th-st., near 5th-av., full sized and elegant house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 1 acre of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE NEAR Flushing, L. I., replete with all the improvements of a first-class city residence, admirably situated on high ground overlooking the river, bay, palisades, &c., on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from depot; grounds beautifully laid out, and house and lawns shaded with fine old forest trees and evergreens, about 11 acres highly cultivated and abundantly fruited; fine large garden, capacious barn, carriage lodge, laundry, ice-houses and outbuildings, all in complete order, together with the furniture of the house and immediate possession if required. Communication hourly by steamboat or railroad. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE NEAR NEWARK, N. J., on the old Bloomfield road, within three minutes' walk of the horse-cars and fifteen minutes from the depot; a plot of about 17 acres, commanding a fine view of the Passaic Valley, Newark City and Bay, Bergen Point and Staten Island on the east, and of the Orange Mountains and intervening country on the west; will be sold in lots of one acre and upward, on easy terms, on application to W. L. THOMPSON, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or EUGENE B. SMITH, Room No. 10, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY, A FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, in first-rate order, with all improvements; immediate possession; with or without furniture; No. 215 East 20th-st. The property in this neighborhood is improving fast; there is now at the present time, no less than forty-one brown-stone houses building in 20th-st. in the immediate neighborhood of this property. For further information apply to H. A. BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Passaic, New-Jersey; 45 minutes from New-York; house four years old, and built in most substantial manner; designed to serve as Winter and Summer residence; the furniture made to order; is as good as new and of best quality; stable and carriage-house are new; everything is in the most perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy; only 12 miles from the City, with eight trains daily; price, $15,000. For full particulars apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 acres; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house, excellent outbuildings, productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—No. 183 President-st., Brooklyn; is in all respects as regards neighborhood, construction, finish, &c., really first-class, and needs only to be examined to be appreciated: is 38 feet wide, three-story, attic and basement, in fine order; unoccupied and open for inspection; two extra lots can be had, if desired. For terms, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNtry residence; house large and in perfect order, 22 rooms, gas and water, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, complete; one acre of land in garden and lawn, near the depot. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Large double house with all modern improvements, suitable outbuildings, great variety of trees, fruit and shrubbery; situation very desirable, with fine views; convenient to New-York by boat or rail; price $23,500, much less than its value.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

ACCESSIBLE BY CARS TO FULTON, Wall and South ferries—An elegant new brown-stone house, with every possible convenience. Immediate possession.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Near depot, a new, stylish, well built two-story and attic French roof house, 13 rooms, gas, range, marble mantels, &c.; first-class neighborhood. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, Real Estate Agent, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THREE strictly first-class brown-stone houses; possession immediate. Inquire on premises, No. 89, 91, or 93 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS, builder.

FOR SALE—(READY FOR OCCUPANCY,) THE first-class residence, No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn; 34 feet wide, three-story and basement; has every convenience; lot 133 feet, with stable. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within ten minutes' walk of ferry, Brooklyn, for sale; terms moderate. Inquire B., No. 17 William-st., Room 20, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERty, centrally located, with a fifty-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN 52D-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st. Three-story house in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

REAL ESTATE.—STOCKS IN MANUFACturing companies in New-York and vicinity to be exchanged for good real estate. Inquire at Room No. 37, No. 117 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND SEPARATE STABLE—For sale low; west side of Murray Hill; only one year old; immediate possession. Address Box No. 1,076 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 317 EAST 30th-st.; stone front, three stories, high basement, and all improvements. Apply to Mr. STRATTON, No. 278 Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY DESIRABLE FULL-sized lots on 45th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a stable on 41st-st., near Madison-av. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STOry brown-stone houses. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av. and 46th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.
Director..........J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway. Seats secured for the representations in advance. To defeat speculation, a limited number of seats retained for sale in the evening at the theatre.
WEDNESDAY, (Seventh Subscription Night,) Oct. 3, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH.
Proscenium boxes, (four seats,) $20; private boxes, (four seats,) $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress circle, $3; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cts.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, ELIZABETH.
RISTORI Nights this week in New-York—WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
In preparation, Giacometti's JUDITH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
TUESDAY, Oct. 9, third subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Authorized ticket-offices at the Academy; New-York—Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA..........MAX MARETZEK, Director
FOUR OPERA NIGHTS
at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of OCTOBER.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF GIORGIO RONCONI.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK, CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
The principal parts by Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, STOCKTON AND GIORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY, OCT. 11, AT 8 P. M., IL TROVATORE, BY SIGNORA CARMEN POCH, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI AND MME NATALI-TESTA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 8 P. M., FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by MISS C. L. KELLOGG, MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL, and second appearance of SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
THE LAST OPERA NIGHT
Will take place on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M., the particulars of which will be hereafter published.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle..........$1 50
Secured Seats extra..........50
Family Circle..........75
The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will begin on and after THURSDAY next, the 4th of October, at the Academy of music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
More particulars in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Reserved seats can be had for any evening at No. 575 Broadway, over Brooks' shoe-store, directly opposite the theatre. Cut this out for reference.

A GRAND CONCERT, UNDER THE DIRECTION of Dr. WILLIAM BERGE, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Admission 50 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, for a gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; private family preferred; liberal price paid for good table, &c.; best reference. Address A. B. C., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SON, 6 years old, wish a parlor and two bedrooms communicating, with full board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Families that take other boarders are requested not to answer this advertisement. Replies that give full particulars, including price, will receive immediate attention. Address A. B., Station D.

WANTED—COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, with board, in New-York or Brooklyn, for a gentleman, his wife, three daughters and one son, all adults. Desirable location and good accommodations required. Address, stating location, price and all particulars, Box No. 5,763 Post-office.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for parties of single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

ROOMS TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITH board, for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 121 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANTLY furnished apartments to let, between Union and Madison squares; private table. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board, in suites or singly, at No. 14 East 28th-st.; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS on first floor to let, with board. Call at No. 61 7th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., BETWEEN 8TH-AV. and Hudson-st.; furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, with or without breakfast.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT COMEDY.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The amusing comedy, in three acts, of the LADY IN BLACK.
IRRESISTIBLY HUMOROUS and DELIGHTFUL.
EVENING AT 7½.
Tom Taylor's great comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, cast to the full strength of the company.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING, THE GREAT LION-SLAYER.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE. THE ADJUNCT.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI, and FIFTY DANSEUSES, from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. SUPERB COSTUMES. DAZZLING ARMORS. STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress-Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE, produced at an expense of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 3,
LAST NIGHT OF THE VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JEFFERSON IN RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
WITH A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
NEW AND ROMANTIC SCENERY.
THURSDAY EVENING, MR. JEFFERSON IN OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, with a great cast.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL will repeat their CHARMING MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENT, which was received with truly flattering demonstrations of delight last evening by one of the most fashionable and brilliant audiences ever assembled in this City.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL sings Russell's fine descriptive songs, THE DREAM OF THE REVELER, THE SHIP ON FIRE, and presents her extraordinary LIVING PHOTOGRAPH of the celebrated English tenor, MR. SIMS REEVES.
MR. HOWARD PAUL as NAPOLEON III., in the HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Also, in his extremely droll song, THE TWINS, and the favorite old ballad, WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra. Seats secured at Irving Hall, at the Theatrical Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 precisely.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG, Her first appearance this season.
Supported by the full NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts. Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
At DODWORTH HALL, every Night, and MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Pronounced by the Public and the Press the most astonishing Magician of the age. THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS and WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, Every Night. Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Children, half price.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, and during the week, Jolly Millers, Barbara Allen, Two Little Lambs, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON—1866-67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY, OCT. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th st., near Broadway; Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CORPS DE BALLET WANTED.
Apply, at 12 M., to L. J. VINCENT, stage door on Crosby-st.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE ORCHESTRA are requested to attend rehearsal on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M. precisely, at the Winter Garden.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season, day and evening.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK,
Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.
POSTPONEMENT
on account of the inclemency of the weather.
THE RACES
appointed to take place on Wednesday, 26, Thursday, 27, Saturday, 29, of September, 1866, are postponed until MONDAY, Oct. 1, TUESDAY, 2, WEDNESDAY, 3.
SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 1.
FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE," dash of one mile for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two-mile heats, for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM," for all ages, 1¼ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 70 pounds; $1,000 12 pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.
FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of three miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3 year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of October; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.
THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 2.
FIRST RACE.—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3 year olds. Closed with 29 entries.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¾ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.
FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.
FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1¼ miles, free for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2¼ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the 1st of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.
NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.
Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
PRICES.
To the quarter-stretch per day..........$5
Admittance to the ground..........1
Admittance to the grand stand..........1
Carriages and saddle-horses..........1
No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.
Carriages occupied by members of the Club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Picnic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course.
No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.
Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen will not be permitted upon the Grand Stand.
Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock.
W. B. DUNCAN, Esq.,
J. F. PURDY, Esq.,
PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,
A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq.,
E. BOUTINOT COLT, Esq.,
} Race Stewards for the Meeting.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Presiding Steward.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING UNDER THE DIRECTION of the WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Matters of interest to owners of real estate will be considered. Special subject for discussion: *Rapid Transportation of Passengers in New-York.*

C. Palmer,
R. A. Witthaus,
David E. Wheeler,
Fernando Wood,
Elijah Purdy,
Wm. R. Martin,
Lewis G. Morris,
R. H. Arkenburgh,

Charles Sanford,
N. P. Bailey,
Charles S. Webb,
Andrew Carrigan,
R. H. Brown,
Paul N. Spofford,
Benj. H. Hutton,
Charles Carrow,
V. K. Stephenson.

Jonathan Edgar,
Isaac S. Jarvis,
Richd. F. Carman,
Benj. C. Wandell,
M. O. Roberts,
A. A. Valentine,
Thos. O'Callaghan,
David H. Knapp,

WM. A. WHITBECK, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE FORTIETH annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Union and Church Book Society will be held at the Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M. The Executive Committee meet at 4½ o'clock and at 8 o'clock, just before and after the meeting of the Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
INAUGURATION OF THE AMERICAN OPERA SEASON.
Desirous of encouraging the growth of American art by fostering the productions of native composers, and believing that Comic Opera deserves to rank among the permanent sources of metropolitan amusement, the management of the New-York Theatre would respectfully inform the public that they have organized a thoroughly efficient company for this important speciality, and are now enabled to announce the first regular season of American Opera, beginning THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 3, when will be presented, with entirely new costumes, scenery and appointments, the genuine version of the charming American Opera Bouffe, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, given under the direction of the composer, JULIUS EICHBERG, with the following carefully-selected cast:

Inez	Mrs. Wm. Gomersal
Isabella	Miss Maria Norton
Donna Lucrezia	Mrs. Sophia Mozart
Carlos	Mr. John Farley
Doctor Paracelsus	Mr. Mark Smith
Don Pomposo	Mr. Joseph Weinlich
Señor Balthazar	Mr. Wm. Gomersal
Perez	Mr. Caldwell
Sancho	Mr. Chapman

In announcing the production of this beautiful operatta, which achieved unprecedented popularity upon the occasion of its introduction in New-York a few months since, the management take pleasure in stating that the composer has enriched the score by the ADDITION OF SEVERAL BRILLIANT NUMBERS, including a Tenor Romanza and a Duo for Soprano and Tenor, expressly written for this representation.
The Orchestral Department of this theatre, comprising the best instrumental talent in the City—nearly every artist engaged being an acknowledged virtuoso—is under the able direction of JULIUS EICHBERG. The chorus is composed of carefully-trained singers, and in every other department excellence has been conscientiously sought.
The following operatta, by the author of the Doctor of Alcantara, have been put in rehearsal, and will be attractively brought out during the season, namely: THE TWO CADIS, A NIGHT IN ROME, ROSE OF TYROL, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
of the GREAT BUISLAYS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Also, the GRAND EVENING PERFORMANCES.
THE WONDERFUL BUISLAYS appearing in BOTH PERFORMANCES.
This week an entire CHANGE OF BILL, introducing the great aerial act called the PERSIAN THRONE, by ETIENNE and JULIO BUISLAY.
TABLEUX and DANCES.
First time here of the wonderful L'ECHELLE PERRILLEUSE, by JULIO and ADOLPHE BUISLAY.
Grand Ballet divertissement, entitled LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.
Juggling act by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The great feat of equilibrium called the SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the comic pantomime of the MILLINERS.
Doors open for evening at 7¼; commence at 8.
Doors open for Matinee at 1; commence at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING will be presented the successful NEW COMEDY, By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled THE FAST FAMILY, With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful NEW COMEDY entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, (and other novelties) are in active preparation, to be speedily produced, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, (who will make her first appearance at this theatre,) and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.
Acting Manager..........Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director..........Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..........Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..........Mr. Theodore Moss
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA..........H. DRAPER, Director.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1866,
Third appearance of MISS EMILY BOUGHTON, when will be produced LA TRAVIATA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD
MONDAY, and During the Week, TWO MAGNIFICENT DRAMAS.
The drama of PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770, from Bulwer's celebrated novel.
Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Belville Ryan, Mr. G. Lingard, and the whole company in the cast. Also the immense drama of the DUEL IN THE MIST; OR, WALTER THE OUTCAST.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. Juignet and O. Drivet..........Managers.
Opening of the regular season of FRENCH OPERA, COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, With an entire new Company, Costumes, Scenery and Appointments.
Opening Night, TUESDAY, OCT. 9.
Subscription office at the Theatre. Offices for the sale of tickets have been opened at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, (Broad-st.)

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THE BRONZE HORSE.
An Operatic Drama, with Magical Effects.
ALSO—GRACE DARLING.
MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX, and the Grand Combination in the above pieces.

KELLY AND LEON'S.
KELLY AND LEON'S.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
KELLY AND LEON'S.
GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE BILL THIS EVENING.
IMMENSE BILL THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA.
FRENCH THEATRE.
In consequence of the illness of Miss EMILY BOUGHTON, the opera of LA TRAVIATA, announced for Thursday evening, Oct. 4, will be postponed. Due notice will be given of Miss Boughton's reappearance.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR SMALL EPISCOpal Church, up town; good organ; salary $150; knowledge of choral service desirable. Address ORGAN, care A. Fleming, No. 657 6th-av.

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS, Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
Circulars may be had at No. 37 West 21-st., or of R. MURPHY, No. 1,208 Broadway.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY WILL reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Days and evenings of tuition, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies at 2 o'clock; Misses and Masters at 4 P. M. Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

THE FORDHAM MEETING

THIRD DAY'S RACING.

Large and Fashionable Assemblage Present.

Citadel the Winner of the Hurdle Race—Watson the Winner of the Jerome Stakes—Luther the Winner of the Dash Race.

The glorious weather with which the Jerome Park meeting was favored on the first two days was continued over yesterday, and the fine programme of sport announced attracted an immense attendance, fully 10,000 persons witnessing the exciting contests of the high-bred horses engaged in the various races. The routes by road were more extensively patronized than on the previous day, while the Harlem Railroad special and ordinary trains were crowded with passengers, eagerly anticipative of enjoyment. Notwithstanding the vast concourse of people, order and decorum prevailed throughout, and although the usual strong force of police was on hand, their services were not required in a single instance. It must be a source of intense gratification to the gentlemen composing the American Jockey Club to witness the brilliant success which has attended their inaugatory meeting so far, and the hearty, cordial manner in which the public of New-York have seconded them in their noble enterprise to elevate and place upon a permanent basis the sports of the turf. The Jerome Park meeting now in progress will mark a new era in the history of the American turf, and exercise a mighty influence in effecting one of its great objects, the improvement of that noble animal, the horse, as well as affording to the vast population of this great City an opportunity of enjoyment and relaxation at once innocent and delightful. In the numerous details of management, the executive have much to learn, and many improvements to effect, which time and experience will enable them to accomplish, and, ere long we may confidently anticipate seeing the Fordam Race meeting regarded as the national turf gathering of this country.

There were three races on the programme to-day, comprising a hurdle race, a mile-heat race for three year olds, and a mile and three-quarter dash for horses of all ages. For the first event—the hurdle race—which was a handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, there were five entries, but the ruling off of the rider of one of them, *Gen. Williams*, for misconduct on the course, reduced the starters to four, viz.: Denis Reedy's *Zigzag*, carrying 164 pounds; Dr. Kerwan's *Citadel* (late *Nightlock*,) 150 pounds; Col. McDaniel's ch. h. *Tennessee*, 120 pounds, and J. F. Stone's ch. h. *Yellowhammer*, 116 pounds. At first Denis Reedy objected to starting *Zigzag* when he found the handicapper had imposed 14 pounds more weight upon him than upon *Nightlock*, but on the judges intimating that as he had entered the horse he was compelled to run him, he agreed to do so; but he made no secret of the improbable chance he had of winning under such an impost, more especially as the hurdles afforded no test of the jumping abilities of the horses, as they were not over three feet in height, instead of the recognized four feet six inches. The rule adopted here by the Jockey Club is so contrary to all precedent and all rules of the turf, that it is worthy of ventilation. By the decision in the hurdle race handicap yesterday, they virtually compel all horses that enter in a handicap to start, notwithstanding the fact that the owners of the horses may object *in toto* to the weight imposed upon them by the handicapper. This ruling is so completely at variance with the principle on which handicap races are founded, that turfmen would be deeply indebted to the Club or their Secretary for an explanation or statement of their reasons for adopting it. Hitherto handicap races have been regarded as those in which the owners of the horses engaged possessed the privilege of withdrawing them if they were dissatisfied with the weights placed upon them by the handicapper; but the decision yesterday of the American Jockey Club in the hurdle race makes it compulsory on all horses that *enter*, instead of as heretofore, those *accepting*, to start. The custom at Paterson and Saratoga is against the new ruling, as is also that on the English turf, where the handicap system originated. The effect of the ruling of the Club yesterday was to cause the public to back *Zigzag* heavily, and consequently lose their money, ignorant of the compulsory regulation which caused his starting, as well as of the fact that his owner was not likely to distress his horse by making a severe struggle to win, when carrying so much more weight than his opponents.

The actual starters in the race were *Zigzag*, *Citadel*, *Yellowhammer* and *Tennessee*. There was no pool betting, as Dr. Underwood prudently declined to sell on the race, and thus avoided the dissatisfaction that would inevitably have ensued. The general betting was even on *Zigzag* against any other horse, but before the start, *Citadel* was freely backed against the field by the knowing ones.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The race was over two miles and eight hurdles, the horses going twice round the course, and twice over the four hurdles erected. The first hurdle was at the higher end of the grand stand, about twenty yards from the starting point. The second was past the quarter-pole, at the foot of the Club-house bluff; the third between the half and three-quarter mile poles, and the fourth at the lower end of the grand stand. *Zigzag*, *Citadel* and *Yellowhammer* got away well together, *Tennessee* being last off. *Citadel* cleared the first hurdle two lengths before *Zigzag*, *Yellowhammer* knocking it down as he went over. At the second hurdle *Citadel* still kept the same distance ahead, with *Yellowhammer* second, half a dozen lengths before *Zigzag*, who appeared outpaced from the start, but the fact is he is a bad one to get set a going. The favorite held his own at the third hurdle, when *Zigzag*, third, was two lengths before *Tennessee*. Coming to the fourth hurdle at the lower part of the grand stand *Citadel* and *Yellowhammer* were both in the air at the same moment, two lengths before *Zigzag*, and as they passed the judges' stand on the first mile, *Citadel's* superior speed on the flat placed him ahead. He took the fifth hurdle two lengths ahead of *Yellowhammer*, who was ten lengths before *Zigzag*, with *Tennessee* nearly as far in the rear. At the sixth hurdle, near the quarter pole, the favorite was twenty lengths first, with *Zigzag* a length behind *Yellowhammer*. *Citadel* on the next quarter, opened such a gap that, as he took the last hurdle but one, he was fully eighty yards ahead, *Zigzag* having passed *Yellowhammer* and jumping it four lengths before him. On the homestretch *Zigzag* gained rapidly, but *Citadel* had such a commanding lead that when he safely cleared the last hurdle twenty lengths first, his victory was assured, and he came home an easy winner of the race in 4:16; *Zigzag* second, and *Tennessee*, who passed *Yellowhammer* on the straight run in, third.

First Race.—Hurdle race, handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles.

Dr. Kirwin's ch. h. Citadel, 5 yrs., 150 lbs	1
D. Reedy's b. h Zigzag, 6 yrs., 164 lbs	2
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Tennessee, aged, 120 lbs	3
J. F. Stone's ch. h. Yellowhammer, aged, 116 lbs	4

Time, 4:16.

SECOND RACE—"THE JEROME RACE."

The next event was a mile heat race for three-year olds, called in well merited compliment to the enterprising and liberal gentleman to whom the honor of instituting the meeting is justly to be attributed, the "Jerome Stakes." It was confined to three-year olds, and had twenty-nine entries, of which four only, viz: Mr. Alexander's ch. c. *Watson*, Mr. Reed's ch. f. *Enchantress*, Mr. Hunter's b. f. *Ulrica*, and Dr. Weldon's ch. c. *Local*, came to the post. Although *Watson*, (who is a son of *Lexington*, out of *Ann Watson*, the dam of *Rhinodyne*) had only run once before, in the Jersey Derby, where he was third to his stable companion *Merrig*, yet the high private reputation he had for speed made him a great favorite, selling in pool for $1,000; *Local*, $200; *Ulrica*, $350, and *Enchantress* $105. The general betting was $100 to $30 on *Watson*. Mr. Sanford's b. f. *Dot* was also one of the unheralded competitors, but having the day before thrown out a spavin, she did not start.

First Heat.—*Ulrica* was first off, with *Enchantress* next, and *Watson* immediately behind. Rounding the turn, *Enchantress* went to the front, and cut out the running a lively pace, with *Watson* pulling tremendously a length behind and *Local* last of all. They passed the quarter-pole in this order, and went around the foot of the Club-house bluff. Reappearing in sight, *Watson* was seen in possession of a clear lead of two lengths with *Enchantress* next, and *Local* still acting as whipper-in. Coming up the homestretch, *Watson* was still in front, pulling Ann nearly out of the saddle, so that at last he gave him his head, and leaving the others, as if standing, he galloped home full of running, a winner by two lengths, *Enchantress* beating *Ulrica* by a length, and *Local* as far behind. Time, 1:48¾.

Second Heat.—Betting, $100 to $10 on *Watson*. *Local*, with *Gilpatrick* up, made the running to the Club-House turn, with the favorite in close attendance. Coming into view again, *Watson* was seen leading, *Local*, *Ulrica* and *Enchantress* following in the order named. On the last quarter *Local* and *Ulrica* made a resolute effort to reach the favorite, but with the greatest ease he shook them off, and although he gave it a semblance of a race, he quitted them when he liked, and won, "hands down," in 1:48, going around the course again at the top of his speed, to give his owner an opportunity of timing him for a mile and three-quarters. *Ulrica* was second and *Enchantress* last.

Second Race.—"The Jerome Race," mile heats, for 3-year olds—29 entrees.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Watson, by Lexington, dam Ann Watson	1	1
J. Hunter's b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam Emilia	3	2
J. Weldon's ch. c., by Lightning, dam Maroon	4	3
T. B. Read's ch. f. Enchantress, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman	2	4

Time—1:48¾, 1:48.

THIRD RACE.

This was a mile and three-quarter dash for beaten horses; those beaten once allowed 7 lbs., and those beaten twice or more 14 lbs. The entries were *Luther*, *Knighthood* and *Loadstone*, the former being made the favorite at $100 to $70 against the field. *Loadstone* jumped off with the lead, with *Knighthood* second, but before they had run the first quarter *Luther* took that position and laid at *Loadstone's* quarters for the first mile, when he challenged and passed him, and won pulling double, by two lengths, in 3:17, *Loadstone* being a length before *Knighthood*.

Third Race.—For all ages, 1¾ mile dash.

D. McDaniel's b. c. Luther, 4 years	1
M. H. Sanford's gr. h. Loadstone, 5 years	2
Coffeen & Weldon's b. c. Knighthood, 4 years	3

Time—3:17.

THE RACING TO-DAY—THE FINALE.

To-day three very interesting races will terminate the most successful meeting ever known on the American turf. The first is a mile heat race, for which *Richmond*, *Bayswater*, *Delaware*, *Ripley* and *Knighthood* are entered, and will certainly start. The second race is a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, the entrees for which are *Richmond*, *Local*, *Luther* and *Tinsdale*. The third and concluding race is a full handicap dash of two miles and three-quarters, entitled "The Grand National Race." The starters in this exciting contest will be *Kentucky*, carrying 124 pounds; *Onward*, 104 pounds; *Luther*, 100 pounds; *Nannie Butler*, 100 pounds, and *Citadel*, 100 pounds. Such a race is certain to attract an immense assemblage, as it will be the first handicap race in which *Kentucky* has ever run. The pools sold last night as follows:

THE GRAND NATIONAL, WITHOUT KENTUCKY.

Onward	$300	$300
Luther	150	100
Nannie Butler	55	50
Citadel	15	15

THE MILE HEAT RACE.

Richmond	$400	$400
Bayswater	600	675
Delaware	200	180
Ripley	10	10
Knighthood	35	55

EXHIBITION AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Opening of the Exhibition—A Fine Show of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables—The Rooms Crowded with Visitors—Objects of Attraction—The Award of the Judges.

The special exhibition of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under the auspices of the American Institute, began yesterday at the rooms of the Society, Nos. 21, 22, and 23 Cooper Building. The tables were well covered, and the general expression was that the exhibition of products was an unusually fine one. Immediately upon the opening of the rooms, they were so crowded by visitors that it became evident to all that much more space was necessary to enable the very many interested in these exhibitions to bring away with them even some recollection of the things exhibited. The interest in this October exhibition was not lessened by the fact that Mr. Horace Greeley, President of the American Institute, had offered a prize of $100 for the best grape for general cultivation, and there was a good deal of excitement among the vine-growers present to secure the "Greeley prize."

The gentlemen of the American Institute deserve special commendation for the success of this exhibition. They have not only given up their rooms to it and fitted them out for the requirements of exhibitors, but they have further shown the interest they take in the progress in this direction by offering money prizes for the best of each description of fruit, flower, and vegetable.

The Committee to which was entrusted the arrangements, classification of products, and general management of the exhibition, consisted of Messrs. Isaac Buchanan, James Hogg, Isaac M. Ward, James Knight, Nathan C. Ely, William S. Carpenter and P. T. Quinn.

OBJECTS OF ATTRACTION.

Prominent among the attractions in the Fruit Department were the products in pears and apples of Vineland, N. J. Exhibitor No. 24, Mr. H. Z. Ellis, offered a dish of Duchess pears, 12 in number, and weighing 13 pounds, 7 ounces. One of these weighed 21 ounces, and another 18 ounces. The Beurre Clairgean pear, of the same growing, was very fine, as also were the Wagner apples. The history of Vineland is somewhat extraordinary. It is situated 30 miles south of Philadelphia, in Cumberland County, N. J., on the line of the Cape May and Melville Railroad. Four years ago, where this town or city of nine thousand inhabitants now stands was a wilderness. The entire tract, now covered by the town, was purchased by C. H. Landers, Esq., and by him resold in farms. Mr. Ellis, above alluded to, bought his farm at this time for $18 an acre, and upon it he raised a portion of the fruit now exhibited, and other products of marked development hereafter spoken of. Last week one of the early purchasers parted with seventeen acres, for $12,000, being nearly forty times the original price—a very fair increase of value in four years. The entire tract is seven miles square. The town is settled chiefly by New-Englanders. It has seven churches, organized, and five completed, five steam mills, two Shaker-hood factories, one large fruit-canning establishment, twelve schools, but, alas! not a single rum-shop. It was the general boast that at a fair held last week in Vineland, so depraved are the inhabitants, that nothing intemperate in character was drunk, nor was a single oath heard during the day. Here, surely, is Happy Valley, and the beginning of the Millennium.

The largest corn exhibited is also from this Jersey garden, and offered also by the same exhibitor, being six ears of Dent corn—one of the ears measuring 9½ inches in circumference and bearing 1,290 kernels. An egg-plant from the same measures in extreme circumference 34 inches; mean, 29. The grapes of the same are also fine, being rich purple-hued and fine flavored.

Exhibitor No. 5 (Joseph M. Greeley) shows six ears of white field corn, one of which is 16 inches long and bears 558 large kernels. This is also from Jersey, from English Neighborhood.

Exhibitor Mr. Solon Robinson shows four canes of sorghum standing 12 feet high, grown at East Yonkers. This is a great attraction.

Mr. Wm. L. Ferris, of Throgg's Neck, exhibits a large colliction of apples and pears, nearly all well grown.

Mr. O. S. Hathaway, Newburgh, exhibits twenty varieties of apples, some of them very choice, and all creditable to the grower.

Mr. Spencer Springstead shows a collection of pears, seventeen varieties; fine.

Mr. Isaac Buchanan offers on exhibition, not for competition, seven varieties of orchids, some new and all choice; also four varieties of pears.

Exhibitor No. 33 (Wm. H. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.) exhibits a small collection of grapes, pears and apples, good specimens.

The collection of grapes exhibited by Messrs. Ferris & Caywood, of Poughkeepsie, attracted much attention, especially the "Walter" and Modina grape. The Modina is of peculiar richness of flavor. It is a chance seedling of the "Concord," and ripens with the Hartford Prolific. The clusters are large, and the quantity of saccharine in the berry is remarkable.

Mr. Solon Robinson presented a dish of pears rather for amusing comment than for competition. His dish was labeled pears "as they grow," and was a collection of the dwarfs, the giants, the shapely and the deformed, from an eccentric tree in Mr. Robinson's possession. The exhibitor, appealing to a community in which he hopes to find a wiser one than even Solon is, wants to know, as he puts it, "What's the matter?"

Mr. William S. Carpenter makes the largest show at the exhibition. He covers a table with the products of his orchard. He exhibits thereon no less than 25 varieties of the finest apples, 50 of pears and 11 varieties of the Patterson seedling potato, lately imported by the Government from England. This is the first exhibition of these seedlings in the country, Mr. Carpenter being ahead of all others. He also exhibits nine varieties of Goodrich seedlings and a choice collection of flowers, annuals and perennials, over 200 varieties, among which may be noted a fine new Salvia, brilliant in color and very compact. The asters are also fine, and the dahlias in great variety, and quite a feature of the exhibition.

Mr. James Brown, of Brown, Brothers & Co., owns a squash which has arrived at the gentlemanly weight of 128 pounds, and another at 104 pounds—companions to a pair scarcely less pretentious sent by Mr. Horace Greeley, weighing together over 200 pounds.

Next to the attractive collection of fruit from Vineland, is that from Hammanton, N. J. Mr. Porter exhibits a bunch of Duchess pears, four in number, (being four of five originally upon it,) now weighing 56 ounces. The tree was only two years old.

George W. Pressey, of same place, has also a fine collection of pears and apples. J. Botterson, of the same place, exhibits a fine apple named the Emperor, raised from a plant imported from Russia. It is a valuable acquisition to our varieties.

These are the prominent features of the exhibition. To-morrow the Greeley prize of one hundred dollars will be awarded for the best grape for general cultivation, and it is said that the further prize of two hundred dollars offered by the same gentleman "to the township of not less than a hundred houses which will succeed in effecting the planting of two vines by each household, will also be awarded. Vineland claims it as having fulfilled the stipulation, and no competitor has been named.

THE AWARD OF PRIZES.

The following-named gentlemen acted as Judges:

On Fruit—Wm. S. Carpenter, P. T. Quinn, Isaac Buchanan, N. C. Ely, Jno. J. Bergen.

On Vegetables—Robert Dodge, John Brill, E. Williams.

On Grain—Solon Robinson, S. E. Todd.

On Plants—James Hood, Orgee Pardie, Alfred Bridgewater.

The following awards were made:

FIRST PRIZES—ALL APPLES.

19. Wm. F. Waring, Union Point, N. Y., for the best Baldwin apples.
33. Wm. H. Goldsmith, Waverley, N. Y., for the best northern spy apples.
19. (Before named,) for finest Hubbardstone's Nonesuch.
28. O. S. Hathaway, Newburgh, for Newtown Pippin.
39. E. Williams, Montclair, N. J., for Fall Pippin.
38. (Before named,) for finest Rhode Island Greening.
16. L. Ferris, Throgg's Neck, N. Y., for best Spitzenbergs.

PEARS.

24. H. Z. Ellis, Vineland, N. J., for the best Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear and best Louise bonne de Jersey.
18. Spencer Springsted, Unionport, N. Y., for the best Beurre Diel.
25. March & Witham, Astoria, for the best Sickle.
16. (Before named,) for the best Sheldon.
39. (Before named,) for the best Beurre Clairgeau.
25. (Before named,) for the best Beurre Bosc.
18. (Before named,) for the best Urbaniste.
18. (Before named,) for the best Lawrence.
16. (Before named,) for the best Beurre d'Anjou.
16. (Before named,) for the best Dana's Hovey.

GRAPES.

24. (Before named,) for the best plate of Catawbas.
26. R. T. Underhill, Croton Point, N. Y., for the best Isabellas.
21. O. J. Tillson, Highlands, N. Y., for the best Concords.
26. R. T. Underhill, Croton Point, for the best Dianas.
12. R. W. Holton, Haverstraw, for the best plate of Ionas.

VEGETABLES.

33. W. H. Goldsmit, for best early Goodrich potato.
33. W. H. Goldsmit, for best monitor potato.
48. Raisig & Haxamer, for best Cusco potato.
48. Raisig & Haxamer, for best white peachblow.
37. Dr. A. Bulkeley, for best Bulkeley seedling.
48. Raisig & Haxamer, for best rusty coat potato.
18. Spencer Springsted, for best long orange carrots.
40. James Brown, Clifton, N. J., two Cusland squashes.
45. Horace Greeley, for two mammoth squashes.
13. David J. Tysen, for Feejee tomatoes.
13. David J. Tysen, for large egg plant.
41. Henderson Henning, for a fine collection of fancy gourds.

FLOWERS.

42. Peter Henderson, Bergen, N. J., for the best twelve verbenas.
36. A. G. Burgess, East New-York, for the best dahlias.
35. Wm. C. Wilson, Astoria, L. I., for best basket of flowers.
35. Same, for the best hand-bouquet.

The judges make honorable mention of a collection of beautiful and rare orchids and palms exhibited by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and of a fine collection of dahlias and other flowers exhibited by Messrs. Carpenter, C. S. Pell and W. P. Henderson.

GRAIN.

40. James Brown, Clifton, N. J., for the best six ears of white corn.
24. H. Z. Ellis, Vineland, for the best six ears of yellow corn.
18. Spencer Springsted, Unionport, N. Y., for the best six ears of sweet corn.
21. O. J. Tillsen, Highlands, N. Y., for the best peck of white rye.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

To Ferris and Caywood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the Walter Grape a special premium was awarded. In the judgment of the Committee it is a very promising new grape, and they feel it will prove a very valuable acquisition to the best of choice grapes.

To Wm. L. Ferris, Throg's Neck, N. Y., for a large collection of pears and apples.

To. A. S. Hathaway, Newburgh, N. Y., for fine collection of apples.

To Solon Robinson, East Yonkers, a collection of fruit "as they grew."

To H. Z. Ellis, of Vineland, N. J., for a collection of apples, pears and quinces.

To Dr. Ware Sylvester, Lyons, N. J., for a seedling apple.

To Jno. G. Bergen, of Gowanus, L. I., for a collection of pears, (14 varieties.)

To Wm. S. Carpenter, 25 descriptions of apples and 50 varieties of pears. This gentleman also exhibited 11 varieties of Paterson seedling potatoes, first time shown in this country, and 8 varieties of Goodrich seedling, very fine.

It will be seen by the awards, as above made, that New-Jersey has done herself great honor at the exhibition, standing first in both fruit and grain, with the exception of what has been done in grapes by Messrs. Ferris and Caywood, of Poughkeepsie, and Messrs. Holton and Zundell, of Haverstraw, Rockland County. Vineland has placed itself above all rivalry, having carried off, through Mr. H. Z. Ellis, four first prizes and a special award.

METHODIST CENTENARIES.

National Local Preachers' Centenary Services.

The closing exercises of the Local Preachers' National Association were held in the old Cradle of Methodism, John-street Church, yesterday afternoon and evening. At 3 o'clock the Convention was called to order by John Cottier, President. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Janes, former Pastor of the Church. The hymn was written for the occasion by Rev. F. Bottome, of Bridgeport. The church edifice on John-street was first called "Wesley Chapel," a name that never ought to have been changed. It was then built with a fireplace and chimney, to avoid the difficulties of the law. The lot was leased in 1767, and the church dedicated Oct. 30, 1768. Philip Embury assisted in building the church, and then preached the dedicatory sermon. He was a local preacher; hence it was fitting that the centenary address at the present National Convention should be delivered by a local preacher.

Dr. Roberts, who delivered it, is a resident of Baltimore—one of the oldest members of the Convention. The first part of the address was devoted to the statistics of the denomination. It has in all its branches nearly 2,000,000 of members, and some 15,000 ministers. At the first Conference, in 1774, there were ten ministers present—the same number as were present at the first Conference in England. Methodism in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia had its commencement in a rigging-loft. This loft in New-York was at No. 120 William-street. Capt. Webb, who had been a convert of Wesley in England, and had been sent over here by the English Government, was a man of great importance in the beginning of Methodism. Dr. Roberts was in favor of education in the ministry, but he would not make that a test. He was afraid that the Methodist Episcopal Church was going to an extreme in this respect. The results of the first century showed that something can be done without extensive learning. Local preachers have gone into the new regions of the country in advance of the regular preachers. They are thus the "pioneers of Methodism." The local preachers have always outnumbered the regular preachers. There are now of the former 8,141, and of the latter 6,014. The local preachers should seek to do more good than they have ever done. They should seek out fields of effort, and preach every Sunday. The pastor should provide work for the local preachers in his church. The speaker then devoted some time to portraying the high vocation of the preacher. While every subject may be proper to be introduced into the pulpit, yet none should ever be presented in a partisan sense. Language also should be simple, plain and pointed. Jesus should be the theme presented. In this way God would bless the efforts put forth.

At the close of the address the President introduced one of the delegates from London, Mr. McArthur. He spoke for some time in behalf of Protestantism in Ireland. No country was so strong in Catholicism as Ireland. Out of 6,000,000 of people noly 1,500,000 are Protestants. In the north of Ireland Presbyterianism is strongest among the Protestants. Many of such leave for America yearly. The speaker was frequently indorsed by the loud amens of the large audience.

In the evening the serivces were opened by singing and by prayer by Rev. Mr. Loan.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Superintendent of Missions in Virginia and North Carolina, spoke of the needs of the people in that region.

Rev. Mr. Gatchell, of New-Jersey, in relating his experience, said that the late Rev. Elijah Crawford, whose tablet adorns the walls of John-street Church, was his spiritual father.

Rev. C. C. Goss said that the great want of the world was not studied formulas of faith on which all can agree, but the unity of spirit, together with [illegible] This should be the work of every Church. [illegible] way said that those who [illegible] them the holy fire, but they were poor. [illegible] change. At a meeting a few evenings since, over $500,000 were raised.

Robert Bolton, of Maryland, said that he had been half a century in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he expected soon to be called to the Church above.

With these services closed the ninth session of the National Association of Local Preachers. There are now 5,000 of such preachers west of the Alleghanies, and 3,000 east of the same. The delegates present represented these from the various sections of the country.

Centenary Meeting in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church.

A large congregation assembled in the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church to celebrate the centenary year of Methodism.

Rev. Mr. Boole said that if the next five hundred years should exhibit such progress as the past hundred years, how mighty would be the work. It was a great power in the world, and must continue to be so. Rev. L. S. Weed said that the home influence of Methodism was as a city set on a hill. It might be said that Methodism had whitened every sea with its triumphs. He spoke particularly of the collateral influences of Methodism, showing that the world was the better for its existence and its great work. In this respect the nation owed much to Methodism. It had done much to disentangle the incumbrances of Church and State. Mrs. Hemans had in her hymns sung the exaltation of the Puritan fathers in their having enjoyed the freedom to worship God. Such was poetry, but history did not confirm it as truth. The great principles on which Methodism went forth gave it the power to end and bring to an end those narrow and despotic practices connected with relations between Church and State. To it more than to any other agency was due the religious freedom now existing in this country. He next referred to the great benevolent resources of the Methodist denomination, not supporting itself alone, but missions and missionaries at home and abroad. In this regard its influence had reached even to the Old World, and in various quarters the divorcement of the alliance between Church and State was the theme of the masses of the people. There were many glorious things which Methodism had influenced in other sects and denominations. It had influenced a moral, a noble heroism, which had no existence before the century now closing began. It was impossible for the blood of such a system to course through the veins of the nation for a hundred years without lifting the nation up to its own level of heroism.

Rev. George W. Woodward doubted the ability to lead the public mind to the comprehension of the magnificent work for God which had been done by Methodism during the last hundred years. At the beginning of Methodism there was a grand trio of men whose names have become great in history,—John Wesley, the organizer; Chas. Wesley, the poet, and Geo. Whitfield, the preacher. Methodism was a necessity for a backslidden Church. The history of John Wesley was carefully traced, and the fact set forth that the great doctrine, the preaching of which converted Wesley, was that of justification by faith. The Methodist Church had addressed itself to the common people; and when it abandoned that standard, its power would wane and its work be given into other hands. Women had done much for Methodism, and they will, in the next hundred years, stand at the sacred desk and minister to the people.

A centenary poem was read by Rev. G. L. Taylor, after which the congregation was dismissed.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE PISTOL.

Thomas M. Costello, of No. 341 East Thirteenth-street, on Monday night, went out for a walk and a little enjoyment. Before the night ended he met with more adventure than pleasure, having narrowly escaped being shot, after a desperate fight. It appears that Costello went into a porter-house, situated in the Fourteenth Ward, and there met John C. O'Laughlin, with whom he had a difficulty about some trivial matters. From words the disputants proceeded to blows, which were heavy and freely exchanged. The fracas did not result in a decided victory for either party, though they hammered one another with great determination. This did not appear to satisfy the belligerent temper of O'Laughlin, for he drew a six-chambered revolver and pulled trigger upon his unarmed opponent. As frequently happens in such cases, the marksman had "lost his head," and failed to hit Costello. Before the dangerous experiment could be repeated, Officer Macdougal, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who had been summoned to quell the disturbance, rushed in and made O'Laughlin his prisoner, taking possession of the pistol and locking up the owner in a cell in the Spring-street Station-house. Yesterday morning the accused was brought before the sitting magistrate, when a formal complaint of felonious assault with intent to kill was preferred against him by Costello, upon which the prisoner was fully committed for trial, and locked up in default of bail.

THE HATCHET.

Titus Jackson, of No. 177 Navy-street, Brooklyn, started to go home at a late hour on Monday night, and for that purpose wended his way down to the Wall-street Ferry. Soon after reaching the precincts of the First Ward, he encountered William McBlair, aged 18 years, with whom he was acquainted. The twain had not been long together before they quarreled and came in violent collision. During the fight which followed McBlair snatched a hatchet lying near by, and dealt Jackson a terrific blow on the head. The weapon took effect, and inflicted a painful and probably dangerous wound. McBlair, finding that he had caused no immediate disablement, endeavored to repeat the blow, but was prevented by Officer Meehan, of the First Precinct, who heard the cries uttered by Jackson and reached the scene of conflict in time to arrest the murderous-minded McBlair, who was escorted to the New-street Station-house and locked up for the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the Court and held to answer the charge preferred against him by Jackson at the Court of General Sessions. McBlair stated that he is a native of Washington, a resident of this City, and a clerk by occupation.

THE KNIFE.

Dennis Shea and Patrick Haley are both denizens of the Sixth Ward, and have not been on the best of terms with each other. Haley was impressed with the idea that he had been wronged by Shea in some unexplained manner, and having brooded upon this imaginary wrong until his blood grew hot, determined upon taking the law into his own hands, and so inflict summary punishment upon the unsuspecting Dennis. Full of this wicked intention, Patrick laid wait for Dennis on Monday night, and meeting the object of his wrath near the liquor-store of Thos. Lane, at No. 25 Baxter-street, he made a murderous assault upon Shea with a dirk knife. The attack was wholly unexpected by Dennis, but he fought desperately for the life he seemed in danger of losing, receiving, however, a severe and dangerous wound in his shoulder in doing so. Officer Clinchy, of the Sixth Precinct, who was on post near by, heard the disturbance, and ran down toward the combatants, who by that time were making the night hideous with their execrations. He was successful in securing the arrest of Haley, but not before Shea had received a second wound, this time on the head. As the wounds were both serious, the sufferer was removed to his residence, No. 102 Bayard-street, and subsequently to the New-York Hospital, where he was placed under medical care. Officer Clinchy took his prisoner before the magistrate yesterday morning, and related the circumstances attending the affair, when, on the facts being placed in the form of an affidavit, the prisoner was locked up for trial in default of bail.

ROBBED IN BED.

On Monday evening Wm. Peterson retired to bed and sleep in his room, situate on the third floor of No. 30 Rector-street. When he slipped into bed he only partially disrobed, having his watch-chain round his neck and the time-keeper in his pantaloons fob-pocket. While Peterson was fast asleep, Albert Nelson, a fellow-lodger, noticed Michael Webster enter the apartment twice and then leave the house, and thought his actions suspicious; he therefore informed Peterson of the fact, and, as the watch was missing, Webster was suspected of the theft, and they apprised Officer Doyle, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, of the facts. He made search for and arrested Webster yesterday morning, and, on his being arraigned before the Court, he was committed for trial and locked up in default of bail. The missing watch was not recovered.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

About the 10th of July last, Andrew G. Lyons was stopping at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, and formed the acquaintance of Thomas Brotherton, and they became quite sociable together. After running about the City of Brotherly Love for a few days, they took the New-York train, and arrived in this City on the 23d of July. Lyons took rooms at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, and deposited with the cashier his gold watch and chain, valued at $125, and the sum of $570 in Treasury notes, Brotherton went to a relative's house up town, promising to come back and sleep with Lyons. When he did so Lyons informed him of his precautions in depositing his watch and money in the hotel safe, after which Brotherton made some excuse and returned to his relative's house. The next day both these hastily-formed friends took a trip to Coney Island, and on their return that evening both slept at the hotel. The next day they concluded to remain in town and see the sights; but before starting Brotherton induced his credulous friend to withdraw his valuables from the safe, giving as a reason that they might need some of the money. Nothing out of the way happened during the day, but soon after they returned to the hotel a rap was heard at their door, and on it being opened by Brotherton, two men entered and demanded Lyons' name, obtaining which they announced themselves to be Police Detectives, and one of them said, "You are the man we are looking for, and we now arrest you." Lyons asked of what he was accused of, and demanded their warrant. They gave no direct answer but proceeded to search him, rifling his pockets of the $570 and his watch, asking how much money was in the roll of bills, and on being told one of them said "that's all right," and then both left the room, first going through a pretence of searching Brotherton. Soon after their departure Brotherton also took his leave, and their innocent and foolish victim quietly remained in his room for an hour or so, supposing himself a prisoner. As Brotherton failed to return, the idea of a swindle began to steal through Lyon's head, and he soon made the startling discovery that the pretended detectives were thieves. Feeling very foolish Lyons communicated the above facts to the officials at Police Headquarters, when Detectives Bennett and Tilman were placed in charge of the case. They succeeded yesterday in arresting Brotherton, and he was remanded for examination, on the suspicion of being an accomplice in the robbery.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

John Connor, a pedler, aged 22 years, was arrested up town by Officer Holland of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of sneak thieving. The complainant, Henry Bull, who does business at No. 71 Beekman-street, stated to the magistrate that on Saturday last, Connor and an unknown man came into his store. After loitering about for some time, he became suspicious, and went to his desk and discovered that $120 in greenbacks had been abstracted. In the meantime both Connor and his companion had disappeared. The accused was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A BURGLARY.

A man giving his name as Belcher Hildebrand, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Court, under the charge of burglary, alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances: Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Owens, who lives in the tenement-house No. 16 West Twelfth-street, went out for a little while, taking care to lock her door before going. On her return she found the prisoner in her apartments, and in his possession about one hundred dollars worth of wearing apparel belonging to her. She immediately raised the alarm, when the prisoner essayed to escape, but only succeeded in reaching the front stoop, when a butcher who was passing at the time and heard the woman's cries, knocked the thief down, and kept him under his charge until an officer came up and took him into custody. Upon searching him a pocket-book containing twenty-five dollars was found in his possession, besides a large number of pawn tickets, representing wearing apparel, watches, rings, and other articles of jewelry. Upon proceeding to his residence in Sixty-fourth-street the officers found two rosewood writing-desks, three ladies' work-boxes, two ladies' toilet-boxes, a case of drawing instruments and several other things, all of which are supposed to have been stolen. Parties who desire to examine these goods for identification will find them at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoner is said to be a professional. He is quite an old man, of short stature, and has full black and grey whiskers and moustache. He was committed for trial without bail.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

Mr. Edward Goode, residing at No. 59 Washington-street, was induced, on Monday evening, to accompany Flora Reed, a *nymph du pavé*, to her apartments in Greene-street, where he spent the night. When he arose in the morning, he found that $12 in United States notes and a penknife had been taken from his pocket during the night. He thereupon caused the arrest of Flora, who was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Horatio B. Cushing, who keeps a bakery at the corner of West Tenth-street and Greenwich-avenue, has missed various sums of money from his till for the past few weeks, and has not been able to fix the charge upon any one definitely until yesterday morning, when he marked some fractional currency and placed it in the drawer. He then left the store in charge of Owen Malonex, and went out. When he returned he looked into the drawer and discovered that $1 75 had been taken therefrom. Upon searching Owen the missing money was found in his possession. At first he denied the charge, but upon being shown the mark upon it by which Mr. Cushing was enabled to identify his property, he at once acknowledged that he was guilty. He was conveyed before Justice Dodge, who committed him in default of $300 bail to answer the charge.

ATTEMPT AT MAYHEM.

Sarah Brown, a colored woman, living at No. 243 Eighth-avenue, was arrested yesterday for committing an assault upon a neighbor named Martha Myers, also colored. The accused is said to have struck the complainant a number of violent blows in the face and then attempted to bite off the thumb of her right hand. Sarah was committed to answer the charge, in default of $300 bail.

VIOLATING CORPORATION ORDINANCES.

Robert Donnell was arrested yesterday, charged with burning oyster shells in West Twelfth-street, near Washington-street, in violation of section 121 of the Board of Health Ordinances. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

Owen Hardy and Wm. McCabe were also arrested on a similar charge. They were committed in default of bail.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Officer John Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Patrick Garmon, who, it is alleged, while driving a light wagon at a furious rate through the Tenth-avenue, came into collision with car No. 28 of the Tenth-avenue Railroad. The concussion was so violent as to throw the driver of the car (Thomas Crow) from the platform. He was very seriously injured by the fall. A physician was immediately summoned, who did all he could to relieve the suffering man. His recovery is exceedingly doubtful. Garmon was arrested, and committed to await the result of Crow's injuries.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBING HIS OWN BROTHER.

Patrick Cuddy, residing at No. 335 East Sixteenth-street, yesterday, caused the arrest of his brother Edward, who, as he alleges, slept in the same bed with him on Monday night, and when he arose in the morning and left the house, took his (Patrick's) silver watch, worth $25, from his vest pocket and carried it away with him. Suspecting his brother of the theft, Patrick caused his arrest, subsequent to which the accused admitted that he did take the watch to raise some money with which to pay off a little debt. He was committed for trial.

STEALING MEAT.

Henry Youngman, a clerk in the employ of Richard Leodolph, a butcher at No. 11 Catharine-slip, yesterday appeared before Justice Shandley, and charged a woman named Jane Doe with stealing a ham valued at $3, and a piece of bacon at $2, from the store, yesterday morning. The accused was caught in the act—the missing property having just been put under her shawl. She was committed in default of $300 bail to answer the charge.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Kelly.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Mr. Charles S. Sharpe, a commission merchant, doing business at No. 2 Broadway, appeared yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Court, and made oath to the following statement: Some time in October, 1865, he was called upon by a man named Abraham Isaacs, who desired to purchase some oysters,—terms: one-half cash and the balance on three months' credit. As he did not know his new customer, he asked him for references, and the name of Robert S. Ross, a note-broker at No. 38 Pine-street, was offered. Mr. Sharpe waited upon that gentleman, who said that Isaacs was perfectly good, and responsible for the goods; that he was as good as Wm. B. Astor; that he was continually discounting his paper. Upon these representations $1,257 worth of canned oysters were sold and delivered to Isaacs—he paying $500 cash down, and giving a note for the balance at three months. This note has never been paid. The complainant avers that at the time of the aforesaid transaction, Isaacs was insolvent, and Ross knew it; and that by means of an arrangement between them, not only himself, (Sharpe,) as he had heard, but many others haave been grossly swindled. He therefore prays that they may be dealt with as the law provides. Justice Connolly issued a warrant on the strength of this affidavit.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

The examination in the case of Officer John McArthur, of the Twenty-third precinct, vs. Edward McCabe, who is charged with assault and battery (a full account of which appeared in a recent issue of the Times), occupied the attention of the Court throughout the entire day. Counsel in the case seem determined to make this a very important affair. At the adjournment of the Court yesterday afternoon the testimony had not yet closed, and it is probable that it will occupy the greater part of to-day.

Historical Society.

A stated meeting of this Society was held last evening, the President, Mr. De Peyster Ogden, in the chair. A very large audience was present.

Mr. Marshal S. Bidwell was introduced by the President, and said that he had been requested by Mr. John B. Hall to present to the Society a portrait of the late Col. Stone, one of the former editors and proprietors of the *Commercial Advertiser*. The portrait was procured by the late Mr. Francis Hall, and was left by him to his son, Mr. John B. Hall. Mr. Bidwell then gave an interesting sketch of the life and labors of Col. Stone, after which the portrait was accepted with thanks.

Mr. C. C. Savage, President of the New-York Typographical Society, read a paper on "George Bruce and his Connection with Printing."

Mr. Savage said that Mr. Bruce came to this country when only fourteen years of age, and apprenticed himself to a book-binder in Philadelphia. He did not remain there long, but came on to this City and set up a printing-office in Coffee-House-slip. In a few years afterward, in connection with his brother David, a type foundry was established in Eldridge-street. The firm prospered and a large and lucrative business was established. At this time, 1817, there were but four type foundries and one hundred and forty printing-offices in the country. George devoted himself to the cutting of punches for type, while David superintended the stereotyping department. To George Bruce, Mr. Savage said, the printers of this country were greatly indebted. Possessed of a remarkably correct eye and hand, and almost faultless taste, he produced some specimens of type that have never been excelled. To the improvement of typography in all its branches—presses included—Mr. Bruce devoted his whole time and expended much money.

Mr. Savage related many interesting anecdotes of Mr. Bruce, and concluded by stating that he was an exemplary husband and father and a just master.

Mr. Bruce was a member of the Historical and St. Andrew's societies and President of the Type Founders' Union.

[Advertisement.]
The Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The only protection in the world that has never been broken through. Seven years' experience.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
The Marriage Contract.—Every lady, before marrying, should insist upon a clause in the marriage contract that her husband will keep her constantly supplied with Sweitenia. Levett's Aromatic Sweitenia is the best preparation for the teeth and gums. It gives a firmness and brilliancy to the teeth and gums, and prevents them from decaying, besides imparting a sweetness and fragrance to the breath that nothing else will. No lady's or gentleman's toilet is complete without it. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Mrs. S. F. Haywood, Miss E. Lavel, T. B. Holmes, W. Hazzard, R. Hawley, Mrs. W. Briscoe, O. Callahan, M. Goodman, C. M. Case, W. Johnson, B. Jenkins, E. B. Chipman and wife, Joseph Hirschback, W. Fowler, J. McMath, W. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5 58 | Sun sets.....5 39 | Moon rises..12 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3 26 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate.....5 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Flambeau, Emerson, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Virgo, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; New-York, Pratt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Vera Cruz, (Fr.,) Heillard, Vera Cruz, G. Mackenzie.

Steamers Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Mobile, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Bertha, (Br.,) Bruce, St. John, N. B., M. R. Greene & Currie; Ellen, (Br.,) Blanche, Dorchester, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Higgins, Jeremie, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Isola, West, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Blenkhorn, Manzanilla, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Iza, (Br.,) Williams, Santa Cruz, via Norfolk, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners W. O. Irish, Rathbon, Milton and Pensacola, Benner & Brown; October, Scott, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; J. Elbert, Gilchrist, Wilmington, N. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; Astoria, King, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Gen. Putnam, Goodsell, Old Providence, J. Eneas; John Walker, Overton, Savanilla, &c., Van Brunt & Slaght; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Alert, (Br.,) Clarke, Londonderry, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Mabel, Calhoun, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; John Snow, Coffin, Shules, Snow & Richardson; Trojan, (Br.,) Dixon, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 699 passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 1, 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steamship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Encountered strong head winds. Oct. 1, off Capes of Delaware, exchanged signals with a clipper ship, showing a blue swallow-tail flag, with white Maltese cross in the centre.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales; made harbor under Bald Head 26 hours. No lightship on Frying-pan Shoals.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah 69 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Oct. 1, 50 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship San Salvador, bound S. Had strong N. E. gales since leaving Hatteras.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, with mdse. to R. Lowden.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, Newcastle Aug. 4, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Eugenie, (Fr.,) Lamy, St. Pierre, N. F., 15 ds., with fish to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Alex. Milliken, Estes, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Canima, Marshall, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hunter, (Br.,) Scott, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to C. F. Whitney.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. S. J. Lindsey, ——, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. Sillum, Chapman, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Hume, Baker, New-London.
Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. S. N. Smith, Horton, New-Haven.
Schr. J. S. Lee, Burnell, Providence.
Schr. J. Barret, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. N. Clifford, Shute, Belfast, with lumber.
Schr. F. P. Chase, ——, Banger, with lumber.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Modesty, ——, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2—Arr. ship Eliner, from Bombay; brig Troubador, from Cienfuegos.

Also arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 2—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF PARIS.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 20.

Arr. from New-York, Attie Durkee and Sostrene, at Antwerp; Jesse, at Hamburg; Glad Tidings, at Greenock, Constellation and Calhoun, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Fire Queen, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, Phoebus, at Liverpool.

A CARD
TO THE PEOPLE.

60,125 Prizes, Valued at $485,000.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT
TO BUILD A
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME
FOR THE
City of Covington, Kentucky.

Will be held in that city, by Special permission of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1866.

This is no private speculation, but a truly benevolent enterprise, in which the City of Covington, by formal action of her City Council, takes part.

A large number of the tickets have been sold, and the city has purchased SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, on which to build the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and have made the first payment from the proceeds of Tickets already sold.

ONE DOLLAR will buy a Ticket, and the Prizes range in value from $2 to $40,000 each, consisting of Greenbacks, Bonds, Real Estate, fine Pianos, Sewing-Machines, Watches, Diamond Pins, Rings, &c.

Circulars containing full particulars and description of Prizes, and Tickets, can be had by calling on

DRUGGISTS GENERALLY,

in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Greenwich avs., Broadway, Bowery, Yorkville, Harlem, and Brooklyn.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FEATURES OF NUMBER FOR OCT. 13,
READY THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING.
ILLUSTRATIONS:
The Jerome Park at Fordham on the First Morning of the Races.
The Grand Inauguration Race at Jerome Park—*Kentucky* Winning.
View of the Races from the Grand Stand at Jerome Park.
Portrait of Leonard W. Jerome, Esq.
Portrait of the celebrated Horse *Kentucky*, Winner of the Inauguration Stakes at Jerome Park.
Ninth Anniversary of the Fulton-st. Prayer Meeting, North Dutch Church.
Boguenil Dawison, the celebrated German Actor.
Mme. Ristori as Medea.
James D. W. Lovett, Lowell Base Ball Club.
Cornelius Harnett's Tomb, Wilmington, N. C.
St. Helena Episcopal Church, Beaufort, S. C.
Tombs of Commodores Richard Dale and of John M. Dale, at Philadelphia.
Elephantrasis, a Medical Study.
Ruins of St. Philip's Church, Brunswick, S. C.
Marten Trappers in the Wilds of Canada.
Usher Bismarck and Opera-going Louis Napoleon.
LITERARY FEATURES.
The Outcast, a splendid Mexican Story, complete.
To Venus, by Balloon—an odd original fancy.
One Day Too Late—a stirring Poem.
The Wild Duck Shooter.
Editorials—Our Domestic Servants—The Regenerator of Mexico Turned Burglar, etc.
Town Gossip—Ferries and Ferry Scenes—"Easy by Jerks"—New-York the World's Centre—Mme. Ristori's Medea, etc.

"THE CENTURY."
A new brand of cigars of peculiarly fine fragrance, manufactured entirely of a newly-discovered native tobacco, entirely different from and far superior to any except THE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE VUELTA ABAJO. A great variety, consisting of
Riolio, Conchas,
Imperial, Londres,
Londres Media, Cilindrados, &c., &c.
FRED. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

COMMUNION WINE.
The attention of the CLERGY, VESTRY and TRUSTEES of the various Churches in this and other cities is called to a new and PURE SWEET NATIVE WINE for Communion purposes, on hand and for sale in all quantities at COZZENS' Native Wine House, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND.
AT
GROVER'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866.
300,000 TICKETS AT $1 EACH; 75,000 PRESENTS,
VALUED AT $250,000,
consisting of fine residences, lots, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., &c.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur Oct. 11, 1866.

All Agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons of tickets, &c., so as to reach Washington City by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets in New-York City and Brooklyn will be addressed to DUNCAN, NAVAN & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York; branch offices, No. 636 Broadway, No. 63 Fulton-st., and No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or
WM. S. MORSE, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

MARVIN'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
ARE UNEQUALED.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES,
265 Broadway, New-York.
721 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.
The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

1866.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.

THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and GRACEFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
THIS POPULAR SKIRT IS UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE FASHION MAGAZINES and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.
At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS and OFFICE,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL!

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE!
These goods, having the above trade-mark on the box and card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to wear and wash as well as any made by hand.
THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on superior machinery, from the best materials, and under careful supervision, have withstood the tests of six years' constant use, giving invariable satisfaction.
Manufactured by THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, No. 95 Chambers-st., New-York. Also, manufacturers of RUFFLE FLUTING IRONS. HOME-MADE RUFFLES.

"GET THE BEST."
WARD'S
PAPER COLLARS
For ladies and gentlemen, the largest assortment in the New World.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE,
And wholesale and retail at the manufactory, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
all the NEW PATTERNS, at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADES.
HOLLAND, by case, piece, or at retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

LAMBREQUINS.
FRINGE AND OTHER NEW STYLES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

CURTAINS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES,
at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

BROCATELLE.
NEW QUALITY, SATIN-DAMASK FINISH,
for CURTAINS and FURNITURE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 567, Oct. 2, 1866.
51, 38, 68, 73, 47, 33, 43, 5, 78, 49, 75, 12, 26, 74.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 568, Oct. 2, 1866.
45, 27, 76, 21, 18, 14, 70, 78, 61, 74, 2, 1, 16.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 467, Oct. 2, 1866.
49, 57, 29, 5, 8, 59, 50, 69, 63, 1, 56, 31, 4, 39.
SHELBY—Class No. 468, Oct. 2, 1866.
4, 50, 22, 47, 28, 31, 15, 77, 38, 27, 72, 71, 5.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.